In a Long War Victory Favors the Spiritually Strong

Nippon Times

Life and Death Are One, Till Complete Victory Is Won

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WANG DECLARES AXIS WILL WIN; EXHORTS NATION

Asks for Greater Unity Among Chinese on Return to Nanking

LAUDS NIPPON'S ATTITUDE

Says Japan's Administration, War Production Progressing Smoothly

Domei

NANKING, September 23.—President Wang Ching-wei of the Nanking Government, upon returning here today from his Tokyo trip where he held conferences with Japanese Government leaders, made a verbal statement to the press expressing his firm conviction in the Axis victory in the current global war.

Stressing that the titanic efforts now being exerted by all the Asiatic peoples are perfectly in line with the Greater Asia Principle expounded by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, father of the Chinese republic, President Wang exhorted the Chinese leaders and people to have a clear and deep insight on the trend of the times and to exert themselves in bringing about perfect and all-out peace between Japan and China as early as possible.

"To realize the will of the late Dr. Sun," declared the Chinese President, "the whole of China, united as one body, must materialize its national unity and construction and purge all the remaining evils which the Anglo-Americans have left in China.

Gratitude Expressed

"I held long conferences yesterday with Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki and Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada. I expressed my profound gratitude to these Japanese leaders for the magnanimous steps taken by Japan for the benefit of China such as the rendition of concessions and the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights as well as for the assistance recently extended to check the rise of prices in this country and to stabilize the people's livelihood.

"I was very much impressed when Prime Minister Tojo reaffirmed his firm conviction in a victory for the Axis nations and especially in the foundation which will ensure victory in the War of Greater East Asia."

In reference to conditions on Japan's home front, the Chinese President declared that all the Japanese people, united as a single body and firmly confident in sure victory are maintaining an unshakable stand. This fact, Mr. Wang said, is attested to by the smooth management of general administration and increase in production.

Nippon Home Front Firm

"Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia," President Wang continued, "the Japanese people on the home front have been devoting themselves to the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. This spirit of the Japanese is perfectly in line with the Greater Asia Principle expounded by the late Dr. Sun, the father of our country. Our compatriots should entertain profound acknowledgment and sympathy for this spirit.

"In my conferences with the authorities of the Japanese Government on various problems, I have learnt that Japan's attitude toward China is fair and considerate. Ever solicitous of China's complete independence and prosperity, the Japa-

(Continued on Page 2)

Air Units Continue To Deal Big Blows To Enemy in China

Domei

NANKING, September 24.—Japanese Army Air Units blasted enemy military establishments and either destroyed or damaged more than 70 enemy vessels of various sizes as well as many other craft in their successive raids on Patung carried out on September 17, on Nanyung and Juyuang on the 18th and on Wuchow and Kienow on the 19th, the Headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China announced today in its weekly bulletin. In surprise attacks against Nanning and Kunming on September 20, Japanese Army aircraft blasted airfields, runways and adjoining establishments there, shot down 18 (eight uncertain) out of more than 20 odd enemy planes that gave battle, and completely destroyed 24 large-sized enemy planes and several fighters on the ground. In these attacks, the Japanese lost six aircraft self-blasted.

ITALIANS BACK DUCE, AVERS ENVOY HIDAKA

Says New Political Move Growing Fast, on Arrival in Berlin

HAS GREAT POTENTIALITY

Anglo-American Troops in Italy Losing Favor of Inhabitants

Domei

BERLIN, September 24.—The Italian people are gradually awakening from their temporary "peace fever," it was revealed by Shinrokuro Hidaka, Japanese Ambassador to Italy, who arrived here this morning to confer with Reich leaders on Italian problems. Ambassador Hidaka is scheduled to remain in Berlin till September 25.

"The Italian people," declared Ambassador Hidaka, "have an inherent love of their native land and historic buildings. They hate to see their motherland invaded but, at the same time, they cannot endure the wanton destruction of structures of historic importance. This innate Italian characteristic was utilized by the Badoglio faction and proved one of the causes of the surrender.

"The Italians, however, still have great confidence in Benito Mussolini and the move to support this energetic leader is growing fast. Il Duce's new political movement will, I presume, gain in potentiality, inasmuch as the Fascists are rectifying their past follies. Fascist leaders have discarded showy uniforms and now wear black shirts. It is manifest that they are striving to revive the original character of the Fascist Party as a 'party of the people.'

"Whether or not the revived Fascist Party will be able to revitalize the fighting spirit of the Italian masses depends much upon the success or failure of Germany's political campaign toward Italy as well as on the military success of Reich forces. We earnestly hope that the Germans will succeed in the Italian campaign."

Regarding existing conditions in Italy, Ambassador Hidaka revealed that the Germans operating on the Italian Front are well disciplined and are very popular among the native inhabitants. "We were greatly impressed," he declared, "when we saw a few German troopers disarming thousands of Italian soldiers

(Continued on Page 2)

IL DUCE NAMES 11 CABINET MEN IN NEW REGIME

Mussolini Is Also Foreign Minister; Decision on Constitution Due

PEOPLE'S SUPPORT GAINED

Government Seat to Be Moved To N. Italy; Axis Recognition Expected Soon

Domei

BERLIN, September 23.—In connection with the impending convocation of the Assembly which will decide the Constitution of the new Republican Fascist Government, Benito Mussolini, as Head of Government and Foreign Minister, appointed the following Ministers:

Home Affairs, Guido Buffarini-Guidi; Defense and War Industry, Marshal Radolfo Graziani; Justice, Antonio Tringal-Casanova; Finance, Professor Domenico Perogrini-Gianpietro; Economy and Corporation Engineer, S. Gai; Education, Carlo Biggini; National Culture, F. Mezzasoma; Public Works, Joseph Peverelli; Undersecretary of State, Francesco Maria Barracu, Agriculture, Moroni; and Communications, Arcidiacomo.

Set to Move North

Domei

BERLIN, September 23.—The Republican Fascist Government was formally organized at Rome today, and it is reported that it will move to North Italy soon, according to Rome reports.

Recognition Seen Due

Domei

BERLIN, September 23.—Receiving news of the formation of the Republican Fascist Government, Berlin political circles are observing that Axis nations will probably recognize the new Italian Government within a few days.

Upon recognition of the new Government by Axis Powers, Axis diplomatic corps now at Rome and other places will move to the site of the new Government.

All members of the Fascist Party as well as other Italians are supporting the new Government. In forming his cabinet with a few ministers, selecting new men of ability regardless of their former careers, Il Duce has shown his determination to restore the Fatherland.

Italian Youths Joining

Domei

BERLIN, September 23.—A large number of Italian youths have joined the special corps of the Fascist Volunteer Army, the broadcasting station of the Republican Fascist Party, announced, according to Milan reports.

The youths are to serve in the special corps of the Fascist Volunteer Army for one year.

Italo-Swiss Frontier Closed

Domei

ZURICH, September 23.—Italian military authorities, today, closed the Italo-Swiss frontier at Chiasso, according to reports from that city.

Only diplomats will be permitted to cross the frontier. It is not known whether this step is temporary or not.

GERMANS STILL HOLDING KEY POINTS ON CORSICA

No Large-Scale Guerilla Activities Started by Enemy, Says Transocean

All the key points on Corsica Island still remain under control of the German forces and no large-scale guerilla activities have developed there, according to a Transocean report transmitted to the Asahi from Shanghai on Thursday.

No confirmation is available on whether the anti-Axis forces which have landed on Sardinia Island are vanguards of the Seventh United States Army, states Transocean adding that since the Sicilian campaign, the Seventh Army has not appeared in any theater of war.

German forces had expected that the enemy forces which occupied Sardinia would launch attacks against Corsica Island, the same report states adding that the landing of small contingents on Corsica has been confirmed by the Germans. Reich authorities observe that it will not be difficult for the enemy landing forces to establish bridgeheads on the coast of Corsica Island.

His Majesty Leads Nation In Shuki Koreisai Ritual

His Majesty the Emperor solemnly observed today the rites of Shuki Koreisai, festival of the autumnal equinox, at the Koreiden and Shinden within the Imperial Palace.

At 10 a.m. His Majesty the Emperor proceeded to the Koreiden and offered prayers to the spirit of the Imperial Ancestors, followed by the proxies of Their Imperial Majesties the Empress and the Empress Dowager who also worshipped. Their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Takamatsu and other Princes also worshipped at the Koreiden.

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and other high Government officials also attended the service.

Following the conclusion of the rites at the Koreiden, a similar service was held at the Shinden.

Los Angeles Transport Workers To Walk Out on Wage Raise Issue

400,000 Commuters Will Be Affected as Strike of 2,500 Men Will Paralyze Suburban Traffic—Elevators at Rockefeller Center Idle

Domei

LISBON, September 23.—Paralysis of suburban passenger transportation facilities in the metropolitan Los Angeles areas is scheduled to develop at 2 a.m. tomorrow with the walk-out of 2,500 Pacific Electric Railway workers, it is reported from Los Angeles.

The system serves 400,000 passengers daily.

"We expect no development before the walk-out," said the vice-chairman of the Brotherhood Locomotive Trainmen's Grievance Committee. He added: "The company granted us a pay increase of 13 cents an hour, but the director of the Economic Stabilization Board pared it to three cents.

"The strike we called yesterday, but which was postponed at the instance of the president, was voted by 97 per cent of the workers. I expect the walk-out to be 100 per cent effective."

Will Hinder Plane Output

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 23.—Officials of the Transportation Workers' Union of Los Angles announced today that members of the Union will go out on strike at 2 a.m. tomorrow, according to Los Angeles reports.

When the strike begins, it will result in the paralysis of transportation facilities in and around Los Angeles, it was added.

As suburban tram lines which daily carry about 400,000 commuters will suspend operations, airplane factories in the outskirts of Los Angeles will be seriously affected.

It was revealed that the strike was caused by a dispute arising from a demand for a wage raise.

In this connection, it is recalled that the Union had ordered a strike in July which was suspended in favor of carrying out negotiations with company officials.

As the negotiations failed, the Union has announced the coming strike.

Elevator Operators Strike

Domei

LISBON, September 23.—Weary feet and aching legs constitute the main topic of conversation among men and women workers at the Rockefeller Center for this morning they were forced to walk up many flights of stairs to their jobs as elevator operators are on strike, it is reported from New York.

It was added that it seems that these people are destined to walk down these stairs tonight.

The walk-out of elevator operators is blamed on the discharge of eight or more women cleaners, and the tyrannical treatment of these cleaners by their supervisor.

Workers Now Climbers

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 23.—Elevator operators employed at Rockefeller Center, Broadway, New York, went out on strike today, according to New York reports.

In the area are the RCA building and other skyscrapers, and hundreds of thousands of men and women workers are now walking up to their offices.

BRITISH DIPLOMACY IS SEEN UNDER FIRE

Eden Replies to Interpellations Regarding Spanish, Soviet Relations in Commons

Domei

LISBON, September 22.—British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons that the British and Soviet Governments have decided not to make any post-war agreements with any of their European allies for the time being, according to reports received here today from London.

He revealed that this decision was reached last year, adding that he intends to discuss the matter of post-war agreements with the Soviet Foreign Commissar at the coming British-American Soviet conference of foreign ministers at Moscow.

When questioned about British relations with Spain, including the recent interview between Ambassador Sir Samuel Hoare and General Francisco Franco, Eden replied that Hoare had drawn General Franco's attention to the violent complaints the British Government had been forced to make from time to time of discriminations against its interests.

Eden stated, "With some of these complaints having been remedied, Hoare drew attention to other matters that still require to be dealt with if General Franco's proclaimed policy of equal treatment of belligerents was to be effectively carried out."

Among other questions specifically referred to was the matter of the Spanish Blue Division in Russia. He revealed that Hoare made it clear to General Franco that so long as the division remains in the Soviet Union "it was a serious obstacle to the developement of cordial relations."

Eden said he had no information

(Continued on Page 2)

SMOLENSK FIGHTING CONTINUES GIGANTIC

Remains Focal Point of War on E. Front—Soviets Claim Onapa Occupation

Domei

LISBON, September 23.—In the fighting on the Eastern Front, the Smolensk area remained the focal point of gigantic fighting, where the Soviets again on Wednesday failed to achieve any successes worth mentioning, according to Berlin reports. It is said that further north, heavy fighting is in progress around Dnepropetrovsk, and, with the exception of small Soviet detachments which filtered through the German lines, the Dnieper has not been reached by the Soviets.

The reports continued that between Dnepropetrovsk and Poltava which in the meanwhile had been evacuated after the destruction of all important war installations, brisk Soviet attempts to break through the German lines were frustrated.

In the Kiev sector, frontal attacks by the Soviets diminished in intensity in what is believed to be another attempt by the Soviets to try a pincer movement. One of the tongs is directed against Cherkassy, which is situated roughly 160 kilometers east of Kiev, while the other is directed against the conflux of the Pripert and the Dnieper, some 90 kilometers north of the city.

Soviet Communique

The following communique was issued by the Soviet Information Bureau on September 22:

"In the area northwest of Novorossiisk, our troops, after stubborn fighting, captured the town and port of Onapa and also occupied the largely populated places of Alexeevka and Anapskaya.

"In the Zaporozhie direction, our

(Continued on Page 3)

GRIPSHOLM OFF FOR MURMAGAO WITH EVACUEES

U.S. Exchange Vessel Leaves Montevideo on Final Lap to Portuguese India

JAPANESE WELL-TREATED

Argentine Reception of Returnees Appreciated—Teia Maru Leaves Hongkong

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 23.—The American exchange ship, U.S. Gripsholm left Montevideo today for Murmagao in Portuguese India.

Japanese Board Ship

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 23.—A certain number of returning Japanese nationals, who had departed for Montevideo via Buenos Aires reached their destination this morning and boarded the exchange ship, M. S. Gripsholm.

Good Treatment Received

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 23.—The Japanese Minister to Chile and other Japanese nationals from Chile, who had been staying in Buenos Aires for four days previous to their departure for Montevideo, boarded the exchange ship, M. S. Gripsholm. During the sojourn of the Japanese repatriates in Buenos Aires, the Argentine Government adopted a very magnanimous attitude, showing very plainly that Argentine adhered to a strictly neutral policy.

Since the Chilean Government's diplomatic rupture with Japan, the Japanese in Chile had been subjected to eight long months of internment life. Leaving Chile to board the exchange ship, the Japanese had therefore resigned themselves to the same treatment in Buenos Aires. However, upon arrival in Buenos Aires, the Argentine Government treated them as nationals of a neutral country, in spite of persistent demands of the American Government to the contrary.

The Japanese in Buenos Aires had prepared welcome programs for their returning compatriots in consolation for the life of confinement of over half a year, and through the kindness of the Argentine Government were able to carry through all of their plans. When the returning Japanese departed from Buenos Aires, a large number of the Japanese in the city went to the wharf to send off their compatriots with rousing farewells.

Previous to leaving Buenos Aires, one of the Japanese nationals from Chile spoke as follows:

"Previous to and following the break-off of relations between Chile and Japan, Minister Yamagata did all that was possible and we highly respect and are deeply grateful to him. In spite of the rupture of diplomatic relations, the people of Chile are very kind to the Japanese. The severance of relations is based wholly on political reasons and the Chileans hold no enmity whatever against the Japanese."

Teia Maru Leaves Hongkong

Domei

HONGKONG, September 23.—Teia Maru, the second America-Japan exchange ship dropped anchor in Hongkong harbor last evening and from 1:00 p.m. today, enemy nationals from Hongkong and Canton districts commenced to board the ship. Hearts beat fast and faces beamed happily as the inspection of baggage started and the waiting enemy nationals were transported by launches to the ship.

The boarding of passengers and baggages were completed a little after 4:00 p.m. and, late last night, the Teia Maru sailed for Manila. James M. Henry, dean of the former Yueh Nan University in Canton, on the eve of his departure remarked:

"I am returning home quite unexpectedly, but I shall never forget the kind treatment I received at the internment camp in Canton. I am deeply grateful for the fair and gentlemanly attitude shown us by the Consulate-General and other authorities concerned."

Naval Academy Creates Post

The Navy has decided to have a vice-president for the Naval Academy it was announced on Wednesday. A suitable person for the new post will be appointed in the near future.

34 Enemy Raiders' Smashed at Buin And Kar-Nicobar

Firm Japanese Defense Turn Back Offensive With Big Losses

142 FOES IN ATTACK

Air and Land Forces Cooperate In Dealing Terrific Blow to Enemy in South

Smashing back enemy offensives at every opportunity, and registering impressive war results in every encounter, the intrepid Japanese Forces, in the South Pacific as well as in the areas to the westward, continued their brilliant activities when 33 enemy planes were either shot down or destroyed at Buin on September 23 while another plane was shot down at Kar-Nicobar on the previous day, according to special dispatches to the Nippon Times from Japanese front-line bases in the south.

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 24.—Imperial Japanese Air Forces and Ground Units shot down 27 enemy planes and destroyed six others, including B-24 and SBD planes in a severe aerial combat at Buin, Bougainville Island, early on the morning of September 23 when 142 enemy fighters and bombers, consisting of B-24's, P-38's, P-39's, P-40's, F4U's and F4F's, raided there. In this fighting our forces lost two planes, while the damage to the Ground Units was slight.

Clash at Kar-Nicobar

Special to the Nippon Times

AT AN X X BASE IN THE SOUTHERN REGIONS, September 24.—In an air clash at Kar-Nicobar, in the Nicobar Group, on the afternoon of September 22, one enemy B-24 plane was shot down. Our side lost one plane.

Nippon Makes Change In Lira-Yen Exchange; Mark Rate Also Rises

The change in the lira-yen exchange rate from ¥22.35 to ¥17 for 100 liras was announced by the Finance Ministry in today's official gazette. The mark-lira exchange rate was also lowered from 13.15 marks to 10 marks by the German Government.

U.S. WAR SECRETARY MUM ON MARSHALL

Stimson Refuses to Confirm or Deny Reports of New Post Of Chief-of-Staff

ADDS FUEL TO RUMORS

Says Change in General's Assignment Would not Constitute 'Kick Upstairs'

Domei

LISBON, September 23.—War Secretary Henry Stimson added fuel to wide rumors of discord in anti-Axis High Command circles revolving around efforts to remove General George C. Marshall as Chief-of-Staff of the United States army and the recent appointment of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten as Supreme Commander of the anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia, when he maintained a non-committal attitude at today's press conference, according to reports from Washington.

Stimson refused to confirm or deny reports that General Marshall may be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Anglo-American forces but commented that generals are usually placed where they will be of "greatest possible use."

It is recalled that the United States Army and Navy Journal, in a recent editorial, stated that certain powerful interests would like to see Marshall replaced by a "more amenable" officer.

By inference, Stimson denied suggestions that the change in General Marshall's assignment would constitute a "kick upstairs." He said he knew of no plan to call home General Douglas MacArthur for consultation, asserting, "MacArthur is very busily engaged and very active in very important operations. I doubt whether he'd want to leave at this time. People from here are going out all the time to see him."

Questioned whether the commands of MacArthur and Lord Louis Mountbatten overlapped, Stimson replied, "I never heard that suggested." The War Secretary said that he had no comment to make on General MacArthur's assertion that he would accept a secondary role if the High Command so decreed.

British Pressure Revealed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 23.—A bombshell revelation as well as accusation was flung against the British by Jessie Sumner, Republican representative from Illinois at yester-

(Continued on Page 2)

ARKWRIGHT PLEADS FOR AID

Says Entire Anti-Axis Strength Should be Used Against Japan

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 23.—Australia will always be threatened unless the entire fighting strength of the anti-Axis forces is directed against Japan, declared Governor-General Alexander Arkwright upon the opening of the Australian Parliament today, according to Canberra reports.

"Australians appreciate Anglo-American aid," he said, "but the threat facing them has not been removed. Unless the European War is closed and the entire fighting strength of the anti Axis is concentrated against Japan, Australia will continue to be menaced."

U.S. Attention Veers Toward Caribbean, Middle East for Coveted Oil Resources

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 23.—The United States must depend on oil produced in the Caribbean and Middle East districts, declared Joseph E. Pogue, vice-president of the Chase National Bank and a recognized authority on oil, at the annual meeting of the American Oil Association held at New York Tuesday, according to New York reports.

"The consumption of oil in the present war has reached enormous figures, and to meet such large consumption, the United States must depend hereafter on oil resources in the Caribbean and Middle East," he said in discussing the question of future oil resources.

"American oil resources have already passed their stage of effective utilization. The oil resources in the Caribbean and Middle East areas are enormous, and only a small portion is now being developed. When these two resources are put together, they will far surpass the resources in the United States."

Boasts Ship Output

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 23.—The United States has constructed 1,300 merchant ships since the beginning of the current year launching an average of five ships daily, and the total ship construction in the present year will be twice the number of ships built last year, boasted Emory Land, Chairman of the United States Marine Commission today, according to Washington reports.

Greedy America Arranging to Cart Away Precious Cultural Articles From China

Domei

PEKING, September 24.—America, its insatiable greed never satisfied, is now attempting to transfer to the United States some of the most precious cultural articles bequeathed to the Chinese people in the 3,000 years of their civilization, and Chungking, forever fawning for America's favors, is offering positive assistance in this foraging of their own cultural heredity.

Hu Shih, former Chungking Ambassador to the United States on the occasion of his assumption of office as head of the East Asia cultural section of the national library, announced that all books now in Chungking from the Peking National Library will be sent to the United States, according to Chungking broadcasts.

Before the outbreak of the China Affair, the Chiang Kai-shek regime had removed to some southern place a total of 64,085 volumes, comprising 738 kinds, from the Peking Library. As the result of assiduous search on the whereabouts of the books, they were discovered for the most part last August at a certain place in the Shanghai Concessions. The Japanese Embassy and the Army authorities, purely for the protection of cultural materials, took suitable measures for the perservation of the books, and in October last year all the books were safely housed at the Peking Library.

As the result of speedy measures taken, the number of Chinese books restored total 31,290 volumes and foreign books, 9,530 volumes, of 335 kinds. Of the 20,000 volumes still missing, about 100 boxes were carted to America just prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The rest had been taken to Chungking, and now these books are about to be sent off to America.

MORE INDIANS DYING AS FAMINE WORSENS

Alleviation Measures Seen Inadequate to Meet Situation in Bengal

U.S. REJECTS AID PLEA

Calcutta Newspaper Places Full Blame on British Administration

Domei

ISTANBUL, September 23.—Famine in Bengal Province is increasing in intensity and it is reported that of 305 starvation cases brought to a certain hospital in Decca between September 5-18, 35 have died, according to Calcutta dispatches.

As a measure to alleviate the situation, the provincial Government, on September 22, distributed a large amount of wheat flour at official prices. Also, 500,000 pounds of rice which have been hoarded in three large storehouses in Calcutta have been confiscated by the authorities and distributed to the people.

Furthermore, the Bengal Legislative Assembly has passed a bill whereby 640,000 pounds of rice will be sold to the sufferers.

However, judging from the actual conditions of the food shortage, such temporary measures are like a drop of water on hot desert sands.

Food Plea Spurned

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 23.—The United States Lend-Lease Bureau announced today that it received a request from the Mayor of Calcutta concerning shipment of foodstuff, according to Washington reports.

But the Lend-Lease Bureau is showing a very cool attitude saying that it cannot deal with a mayor.

Officials Lacked Foresight

Domei

LISBON, September 23.—It is reported from Bombay that a British-owned Calcutta newspaper, condemning the Bengal food crisis, today said: "The most outstanding factor has been the lack of foresight on the part of the civil government in India as well as the central and provincial governments. The present Bengal famine constitutes the worst and most reprehensible administrative breakdown since the political disorders of 1930 and 1931. Under the present system, the government's responsibility for the breakdown rests in the last resort upon the authority of Britain and its immediate representatives here."

The newspaper added that one of the solutions would be the enforcement of martial law but "we have seen nothing to show that the armed forces would relish any such responsibility."

Situation Becoming Worse

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 23.—The critical food situation in India, particularly Bengal Province, is daily becoming worse as the number of people dying of starvation increases. Reports reveal that Calcutta is the worst hit where people often die while waiting to buy food. Although the Indian Government enforced a rationing system in Calcutta, the price of foodstuffs is still higher than the pre-war level, indicating the exhorbitant prices charged prior to the enforcement of the rationing system.

Excuses Are Given

Domei

LISBON, September 23.—Causes of the current food crisis in India and the steps taken by the authorities to cope with the worsening situation were explained by the authorities concerned, reports Reuter.

There are three causes for the food shortage in India, according to the authorities. The first is the difficulty of getting foodstuffs in open markets. The second reason is the difficulty of transporting foodstuffs from one region to another and the third is the difficulty of distributing food among the natives who have no land of their own, especially in the areas where supplies are short.

The British Government in India carried out emergency measures such as the control of prices of provisions but it failed to make millions of peasants bring their produce to the markets.

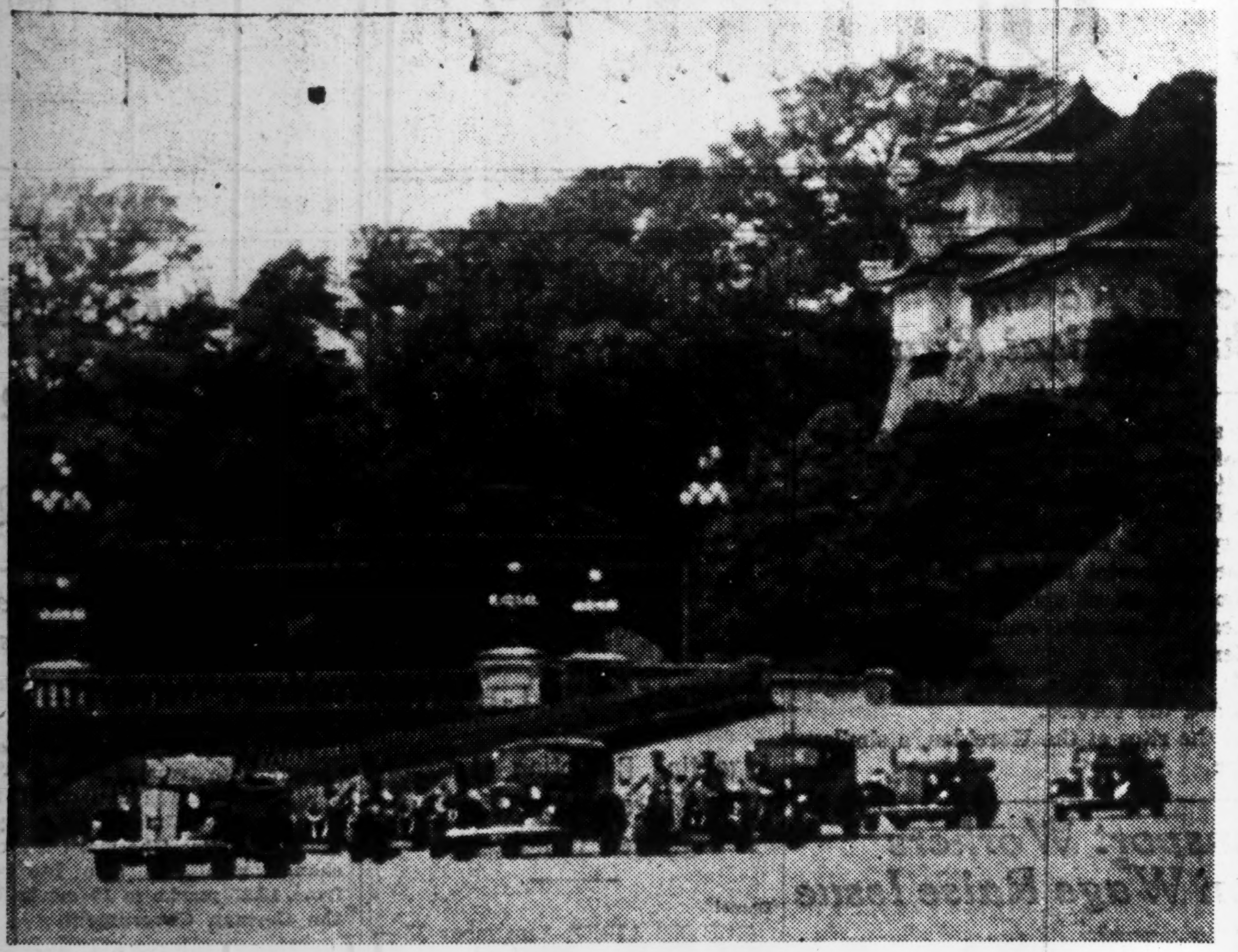
Efforts were made to transport supplies to Bengal Province and Calcutta by railway and sea transportation facilities. With the main railway lines in East India having been disrupted by floods, the transportation by land was not carried out satisfactorily.

In the city of Calcutta, 1,500 tons of supplies are necessary for one day. At present, 1,700 tons of foodstuffs are sent into Calcutta daily but a part of the supplies is sent to rural areas in Bengal Province.

"During the four weeks from June 20 up to July 17, a total of 82,070 tons of cereals were brought into Calcutta, which means a large increase over the import of 32,607 tons during the corresponding period of the preceding year.

In August, the Government of Bengal Province alone imported 40,250 tons of cereals. Even after August 13, 13 special trains of more than 50 coaches loaded with wheat and flour have entered Calcutta from Banjub Province.

Nanking Executive Visits Imperial Palace



The flying trip to Tokyo made by President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China, on September 22, came as a distinct surprise to everyone. Shown at right is President Wang and Chen Kung-po, President of the Legislative Yuan (at rear) just prior to leaving for the Imperial Palace escorted by Vice-Grand Master of Ceremonies Morishige Takei (at right). Seen above is the motor procession as it left the Imperial Palace following the official visit.

London Times Stresses Patriotism, Industriousness of Nippon People

Domei

LISBON, September 23.—"The Japanese people are, beyond doubt, patriotic and industrious and, therefore, will never fail to cooperate fully with their leaders," commented the Times, London, on the radio speech delivered by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo Wednesday evening, it is reported from London.

"Prime Minister Tojo," declared the Times, "drew the attention of the entire Japanese nation to the seriousness of the war situation for the first time since the outbreak of the war. In his lengthy statement, he warned the people that the war will shortly enter upon a decisive stage.

"The Japanese Prime Minister pointed out the grave situation prevailing within and without Japan and announced comprehensive programs for military, industrial and financial activities. He declared that the Japanese Government has decided to take the drastic steps for bolstering the wartime national structure as announced on the same day, in view of the fact that Britain and America are about to exert all-out pressure upon the Japanese Empire.

"The Japanese people are, without doubt, patriotic and diligent and will never fail to offer full cooperation to their leaders. Anti-Axis forces must be prepared for severe battles for a long period to come on the front extending from Burma to Rabaul."

Meanwhile, the drastic step announced by the Japanese Government on Wednesday and Prime Minister's Tojo's radio address were played up by the press in all anti-Axis countries. Leading British journals, including the Times, the Manchester Guardian and the Yorkshire Post are reported to have made comments on the news in their today's issues.

Italians Back Duce Avers Envoy Hidaka

(Continued from Page 1)

at various places on our way from Rome to Venice.

"Before the surrender of the Badoglio government," Ambassador Hidaka continued, "Reich troops could not display their might to the fullest extent because they were obliged to observe political considerations in conducting operations. The armistice has given the Germans freedom of action and, since then, they have been able to operate freely. This was one of the reasons why Reich troops scored brilliant results on the Salerno area against a numerically superior enemy. I believe the Germans will display their might and efficiency more and more in North Italian sectors.

Enemy Loses Popularity

"The Anglo-American forces brought plenty of foodstuffs to the occupied areas in order to win the popularity of the inhabitants. One month after their occupation, however, the bread ration was reduced to 150 grams a day and the allocation of other foodstuffs also decreased. Thus the administrative situation is worsening, while the Italian people are fast losing confidence in the anti-Axis forces. Baron Raffaele Guariglia, Foreign Minister in the Badoglio Cabinet, who had been left in Rome when the Badoglio Government fled from the capital and who was later taken prisoner by the Germans, is now reported to be indignant over Badoglio's faithlessness. Thus the Italian people are now gradually awakening from their temporary 'peace fever.'

"The Japanese Embassy in Rome, which was closed when the members took refuge, will be opened soon when some of the staff members return."

U.S. War Secretary Mum on Marshall

(Continued from Page 1)

day's session of the Lower House regarding pressure being applied to remove General George C. Marshall from his post as Chief of Staff of the United States Army, according to reports from Washington.

She told the House she had received information that it is to the interest of the British to remove General Marshall from his present post. She added that attempts were also being made by them to eliminate the influence of Admiral William Leahy as advisor to the General Staff.

Representative Sumner accused the British of trying to oust General Marshall because he represents American interests and, after the Quebec Conference, of trying to eliminate Admiral Leahy as well as working against General Douglas MacArthur.

Talks in Future Tense

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 23.—Anti-Axis forces are going to secure positions to enable them to challenge the Japanese Forces in severe fighting on the Burma and China fronts, while in the European areas the American Fifth Army and the British Eighth Army have commenced to advance toward Naples and Rome, declared General George Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States army in a radio address, today, according to Washington reports.

Also he warned American people against over-optimism saying, "In the present war, victory will be only possible when every available resource of the nation is utilized for war execution."

Mexico Pegs Food Prices

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 23.—Commodity prices in Mexico have steadily advanced under the influence of war conditions, food prices in particular having recorded an enormous rise. To check this, President Camacho issued an order today fixing the prices of foodstuffs and also provided for strict punishment for hoarding and speculative deals in foodstuffs, it is reported from Mexico City.

ALL BRITISH WOMEN NOW NEEDED IN WAR

Bevin Explains Mobilization in Commons—Male Resources Now Reaches Limit

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 23.—British Labor Minister Ernest Bevin, explaining the mobilization of women at the House of Commons today, said;

"Of the 33,000,000 men and women between 14 and 40 years in Great Britain, 12,750,000 are engaged in defense or other works. Speaking of women workers, 700,000 are employed in limited-hour works, and more than 1,000,000 have volunteered in various works without any pay. Of unmarried women between 18 and 40 years of age, 91 per cent are engaged in work. Of married women with children, more than 80 per cent are giving their services for war work. The number of men and women employed in war industries has increased 2,250,000 compared with the figure just before the end of the first European war.

"About 10,000,000 men and 10,000,000 women of 18 to 40 years have registered for labor. The mobilization of British male resources has reached the limit. There are some arguments concerning the mobilization of aged women, but such oppositions only result in insulting women.

"Recently, when women of 47 years old were registered, we heard no word of complaint. Already engaged in various works are 1,600,000 women between 40 and 60 years, and more than 500,000 women between 46 and 50.

"The Government has given airplane manufacturing plants preference in employing mobilized workers. Also 30,000 men are desiring to work at mines."

Britain to Recruit Yanks

Domei

LISBON, September 23.—The British army will recruit American citizens residing in Britain, Labor Minister Ernest Bevin announced in the House of Commons yesterday.

"American citizens of army age in Britain," he declared, "excepting those already in the United States army, or who have been exempted from military service, will be recruited in the British army in accordance with the national conscription law in existence among the anti-Axis Powers.

Iraq Regent to Visit London

Domei

ISTANBUL, September 23.—Regent Emir Abdul Ilah of Iraq will visit London during the first part of October at the invitation of the British King, according to reports from Bagdad. The Regent is an uncle of fight year-old King Faisal 11 of Iraq.

Pro-Red Bill Rejected

Domei

ZURICH, September 23.—The Swiss Parliament rejected, by absolute majority vote, the bill for cancelling the law on suppression of the Communist party.

Turkey Cannot Discard Neutrality Despite Anglo-American Pressure

Anglo-American pressure on Turkey said to be related to recent developments on the Eastern Front, has become particularly notable of late, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Yomiuri.

It is reported that Britain and America demanded Turkey to permit entry of their strong naval fleet into the Black Sea, just at the time when the Soviet Union is scheming to regain the Crimea. Then, according to reports from Istanbul, Soviet-Turkish relations have not at all been improved, and it is said that this tie-straining would be welcomed by Britain and America as an opportunity for them to take advantage of the situation.

Ever since the Adana conference, Prime Minister Churchill has been trying to urge Turkey to rise on the anti-Axis side in the event of American-British forces invading the Balkans. It is reported from neutral sources that Turkish troops are being concentrated on the Bulgarian frontier.

Turkey is afraid of German air raids on Istanbul, which city consists 80 per cent of wooden buildings. Also Turkey is traditionally afraid of the strong Bulgarian army.

Under the present circumstances, there are various objective conditions which make it difficult for Turkey to change her neutral policy.

Wang Declares Axis Will Win; Exhorts Nation

(Continued from Page 1)

nese Government is unstinting in according all-out assistance to our country."

Exhorting the Government leaders and people of China to have a clear picture of the current situation, President Wang emphasized that to defend East Asia from outside influences, all the peoples in this area should maintain close and friendly relations with one another and that for China to bring about its resurrection, an all-out peace must be realized as early as possible. "The Chinese people," declared Mr. Wang, "should strive to realize complete national unity and construction and to rid themselves from the remnant evils of Anglo-American influences and the unequal treaties forced upon them."

British Diplomacy Is Seen Under Fire

(Continued from Page 1)

that Spanish ports were available to German submarines.

When asked by questioners what General Franco's response was, and if unfavorable whether further steps were contemplated by the British Government, Eden replied, "The Spanish Government has undertaken to look into the complaints and we look to them for an early improvement in the situation."

The House was told that the Saudi Arabia Government had given assurance that no British protected person or child had been sold as slave in Mecca. He added that the British Government had made every effort to suppress slave traffic in the Persian Gulf, which before the war had greaty diminished, but owing to the disturbed conditions on the south Persian coast in the last two years there had been recrudescense of smuggling slaves to the Arabian coast.

No Danish Reception

There will be no reception at the Danish Legation on Sunday, September 26, on the occasion of the birthday of His Royal Majesty King Christian X of Denmark.

154 Soviet Tanks Blasted

Domei

BERLIN, September 21.—German forces destroyed 154 Soviet tanks in the Eastern Front yesterday, according to an announcement made by German military authorities.

Sato Named Procurator

Shigeki Sato, procurator of the Tokyo Appellate Court, was appointed procurator of the Supreme Court on Thursday.

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POLITICAL JEALOUSY IN ANTI-AXIS MOUNTS

British Press Sees Sinister Designs Behind Soviet's Demand for 2nd Front

By SHIGEO SATO

Domei

LISBON, September 22.—The insistent Soviet demand for creation of a second front in Western Europe despite the anti-Axis operations in Italy, may be taken as an indication of the growing aggravation of political rivalry among Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union.

The British press for the past one or two months has been bluntly expressing its dissatisfaction toward the Soviet Union. The Soviet Government, it states, is demanding that a landing of the main anti-Axis force be effected in Western Europe for a decisive battle with the German forces, hoping thereby that the Anglo-American forces would then become exhausted.

The Anglo-American forces, however, which have no reserves to dispatch to the various fronts, are apparently planning to advance from Italy into the Balkans in order to check by force the Soviet advance into southeastern Europe.

U.S., Britain Frantic

In reflecting this situation, the British press reports that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill are frantically trying to call a tripartite conference to conclude a Security Guarantee Pact before commencing a general military campaign.

The Anglo-American distrust of the Soviet Union has been accentuated ever since Premier Josef Stalin recalled Maxim Litvinov, Soviet Ambassador to the United States, and manifested the policy of negotiating with the United States from a new angle and free position, without regard to past circumstances.

Meanwhile, the London Times said in a recent issue that at this critical time when numerous political issues of vital importance exist among the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union, it is unfortunate that the United States had to receive a new Ambassador of relatively little experience. According to the Times, such a diplomatic estrangement is due to the lack of cooperation in policies among the three Powers concerned. In the meantime, the Soviet press is strongly opposed to the plan for the creation of a federation of eastern European countries, supported by the British Government.

The Soviet journal War and Labor Class, for instance, goes as far as to say that the plan for the establishment of an eastern European federation opposed to the Soviet Union cannot materialize except under the premise of liquidation of friendly relations between the Soviet Union on the one hand, and Britain and the United States on the other. Under such circumstances it is only natural that the fear of a recurrence of the tragic misunderstanding of 1939 should be entertained.

Bulwark Against Soviets

In the meantime, the Economist advocated the idea of the existence of a strong German Government to serve as a bulwark against the Soviet advance, thus clearly manifesting opposition against the Soviet Union.

The journal, Nineteenth Century and After, declared that Britain's abandonment of Eastern and Southern Europe would be equivalent to abandoning the whole of Europe, and that the independent existence of small countries is of vital benefit to Britain. The same paper strongly urged the British Government to push the formation of a eastern European federation to check the Soviet advance.

Thus political relations among the three anti-Axis Powers remain strained in face of the growing gravity of the war situation. Although, Britain and the United States are desperately trying to effect an understanding with the Soviet Union, in view of the necessity of the early consummation of the European War, so that they can turn their attention to the Pacific, considerable complications lie ahead in the relations among the three anti-Axis Powers in regard to policies concerning Germany, Poland and other Southern European countries. Moreover, this will continue to be so even if the conference of Foreign Ministers of the three countries in question can be successfully be arranged.

Won't Buy War Bonds

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 22.—The United States continues to issue stacks of bonds to meet its enormous war expenditures.

The problem of making the public buy these bonds is now worrying the authorities who are endeavoring to solve it by every means at their disposal. However, in spite of this, the bonds are not being purchased.

In a great quandary the Administration has hit upon the idea of using the good offices of Premier Josef Stalin in order to interest the people in buying bonds.

The current use of the Soviet Premier in the War bond drive is manifested in the form of a message from him to the American people which General Beriaev, head of the Soviet mission to America read at a rally at Washington on September 22 commemorating the issue of "Counter-Offensive Bonds."

Premier Stalin, according to reports from Washington, said to the following effect in his message:

"Fierce fighting is raging between the opposing armies on the Eastern Front, which have a total strength of 500 divisions.

"All along the line from Smolensk to the Sea of Azov the Red Army is putting to effective use the planes, tanks, and guns which have been supplied to the Soviet Union by America and Britain.

"There is not one person in the Soviet Union who does not aid the Red Army and the Government. In order to bring the German-Soviet war to a speedy end it is absolutely necessary for us to have the positive assistance of the American people. I hope that the people of the United States will display a keener interest in buying war bonds for by doing so they will be helping to strengthen American war power and also the war effort of the Soviet Union in the struggle with Germany."

Finn Parliament to Reopen

Domei

BERLIN, September 23.—The Finnish Parliament will reopen on October 1, according to Helsinki reports.

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INDO-CHINA PUSHING ECONOMY WELFARE

Decoux Exhorts People to Increase Efforts; Output of Cotton Rises

Domei

SAIGON, September 23.—"French Indo-China is enjoying a tranquillity which cannot be seen anywhere in the world," declared Governor-General Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, in an address before local government officials and Annamese masses, at Cantho on Tuesday.

Decoux who stopped at Cantho, the largest unhulled rice-center on the delta region of the Mekong River, is now on an inspection tour of rice-producing areas in Cochin China during the planting season.

The Governor-General asserted that French Indo-China is now gradually consolidating its economic position by conforming to new conditions. In the current circumstances, he said, French Indo-China stands in need of radical improvement of its internal structure to conform to measures taken by the home government of France.

He concluded by urging all the people in French Indo-China to unite and cooperate with the government in the execution of various measures for the welfare of the entire colony.

Cotton Output Sees Rise

Domei

SAIGON, September 22.—A notable advance has been registered in French Indo-China with the program for increased production of fibrous material progressing smoothly.

Cotton cultivation is aimed not only at producing more cotton but also at promoting the welfare of the people. With these twin aims the authorities have raised the prices of raw cotton and have also loaned funds to cultivators.

As a result of these measures cotton output has registered a 24 per cent increase this year as compared with last year.

Meanwhile, further expansion of cotton acreage is being planned in view of the prevailing domestic demand.

Although in prewar days it was alleged that French Indo-China required some 20,000 tons of cotton, a thorough survey of domestic needs reveals that approximately 10,000 tons is sufficient.

Japanese Experiment

To bolster Indo-China's present supply efforts are also being made in experimental cotton cultivation in by Japanese firms here. The only question, in this connection, is the acquirement of needed land by these firms, but this is expected to be solved soon as the result of negotiations now in progress between local Japanese and the French authorities.

Shipment of Japanese spinning equipment to French Indo-China is being considered but this equipment is not urgently needed at present inasmuch as Indo-China has large spinning plants with sufficient production capacity to take care of its raw cotton output.

One of these plants at Namdimh is equipped with more than 100,000 spindles enabling it to handle 20,000 tons of raw cotton easily.

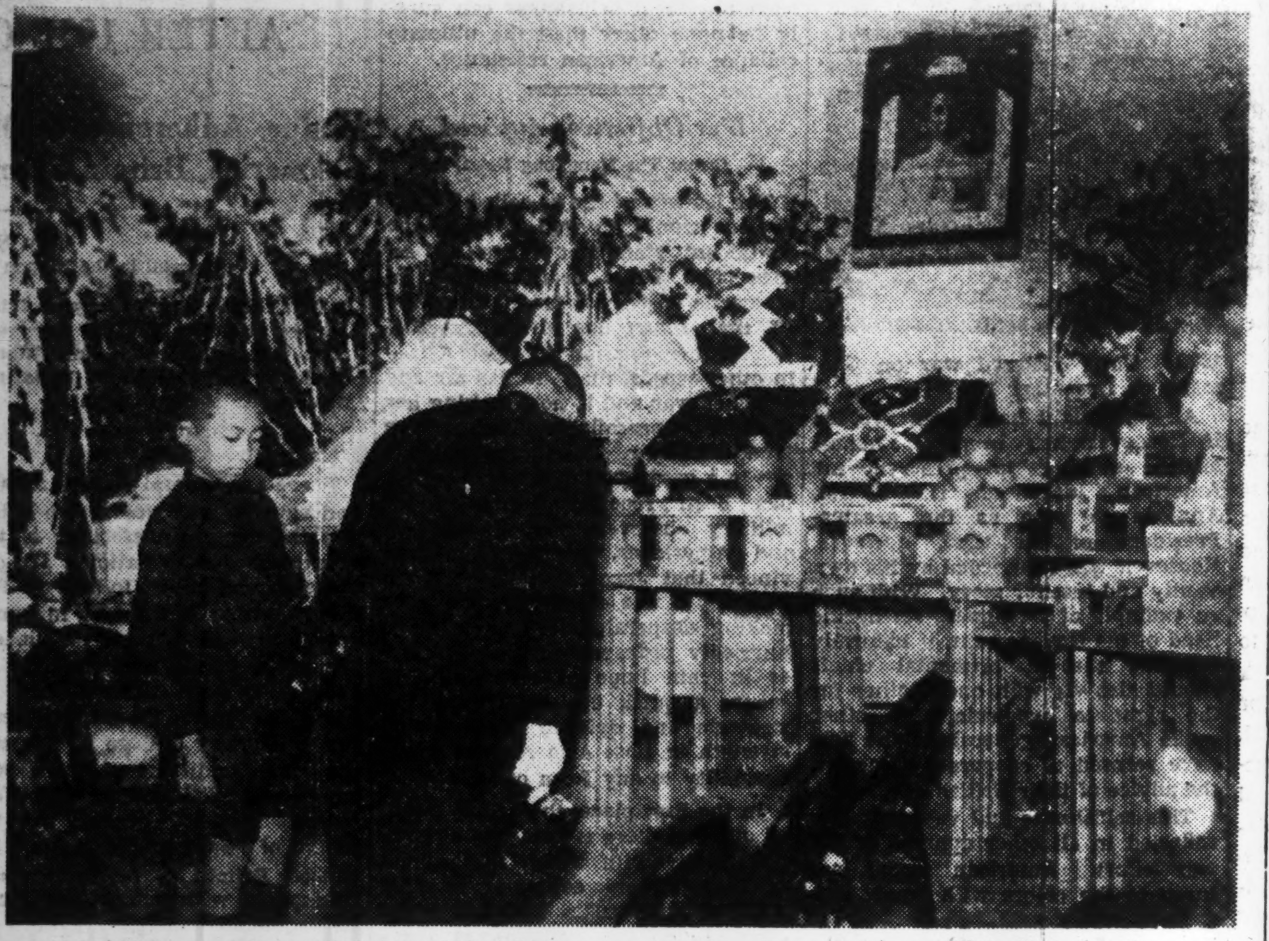
Consequently, it is expected that efforts will be concentrated for the time being on increasing raw cotton production.

Steinhardt Reports to Hull

Domei

LISBON, September 23.—United States Ambassador to Turkey Laurence Steinhardt arrived in Washington Thursday and reported to Secretary of State Cordell Hull, it is reported from the American Capital.

Navy Minister Pays Last Respects



Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada proceeded to the residence of the late Lieutenant-Commander Count Hirohide Fushimi, to offer his final respects before the ashes of the war-hero which were recently conveyed back from the South Pacific front. Shown standing at the left is Hirotaka Fushimi, the adopted son and heir of the late Lieutenant-Commander.

SOVIET CHURCHMEN WILL VISIT LONDON

Kiev Archbishop to Head Mission Reciprocating Trip By British Prelate

Domei

MOSCOW, September 23.—The Greek Catholic Church is planning to send a religious mission to Britain to return the visit of the Archbishop of York. It is reported that Archbishop Nicholai of Kiev has been selected to head the Mission.

Religious Freedom Recognized

Domei

LISBON, September 23.—The religious revival in Soviet Russia, following the dissolution of the Comintern, has been generally interpreted as a diplomatic approach toward America and Britain, but the Times, London, in an editorial entitled "The Russian Church" remarks as follows on the matter:

"The view that the formal recognition of the church by the Soviet Government was motivated by a desire to bridge the gap existing between Soviet Russia and the Anglo-American nations on the question of religion may not be altogether off the mark. However, the present action of the Soviet Government is not restricted to mere diplomatic policy.

"As generally known, the Russian Patriarchate is the head of a church that embraces a large number of followers in eastern and southeastern Europe. The Greek Catholic Church has played important roles in the past in uniting the Slav race.

"The real significance of the adoption of the patriarchate system and the restoration of the bishops' council will find its answer in the lives of the people in Russia itself. In the past seven or eight years, the leaders in Soviet Russia endeavored to nurture the growth of a patriotic spirit that laid all at the altars of the state. Although no situation has arisen, signifying any alteration in the fundamental social and economic principles, it is clear that discrepancies have sprung up between what has been annexed to the fundamental principles and the various fundamental principles in the process of construction with the passage of time.

"Therefore, in considering such happenings as the official sanction of religion, we cannot overlook the changes transpiring in the internal political order of the nation. In other words, in the resurrection of religion in Soviet Russia, we should perceive that the Soviet Government has recognized one of the four freedoms in the Atlantic Charter, namely, the freedom of religion."

Tokyo Father Has 6 Sons Fighting at Front; 2 Others Are Veterans; Girls Do Their Bit

With the entire nation throwing in its total efforts toward winning the war, there is a family in Tokyo with eight sons serving or having served already in the armed forces of the nation. The father of this family is 60 year-old Shigetoshi Kagami, of Ryuoji-cho, Shinagawa-ku, who, when he was young, served in the Russo-Japanese War.

There are 14 members in Mr. Kagami's family; eight sons and four daughters, and his wife. The two eldest boys have recently come home after serving at the front. The other six boys are still fighting somewhere on the front lines. Of the girls, the oldest married a soldier, but she died about the time her soldier-husband, wounded in action at Woosung Creek, was hovering between life and death at a field hospital. They say that she gave her life so that her husband might live. Her younger sisters are working today in munitions factories, doing their part in serving the nation.

Interviewed at his home, Mr. Kagami said, "They won't let me join the neighborhood defense corps saying that I'm old and that I'm doing enough by having my sons and daughters serve in my stead. But I feel awful about it. I may be old but I'm not sick or weak and I think that everybody who is able should do something to aid the nation's war effort."

Mrs. Kagami's work in rearing this healthy family cannot be overlooked. Said she, "we were poor and couldn't give our children much schooling but I am glad they have grown up into useful subjects. Yes indeed, I feel very happy." That was all she would say.

Mrs. Roosevelt Back in U.S.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 23.—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt arrived in San Francisco this afternoon after a tour of New Zealand and Australia, it is reported from San Francisco. As she stepped off the army transport plane, Mrs. Roosevelt expressed her gladness to be back after the rather trying trip.

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Smolensk Fighting Continues Gigantic

(Continued from Page 1)

troops, continuing their offensive, advanced from 5 to 10 kilometers and occupied over 40 populated places.

"In the Dnepropetrovsk sector, our troops continued to develop the successful offensive and having advanced from 10 to 20 kilometers captured the town of Novomoskovsk and also occupied over 90 other populated places, including many large ones.

"In the Poltava area our troops continued their offensive and having advanced from 10 to 18 kilometers occupied over 150 populated places, including the district centers of the Poltava Region.

In Kiev Sector

"In the Kiev Sector, our troops continued their successful offensive and having advanced from 15 to 20 kilometers captured the towns of Oster, Pereslav, Zolotonosha, and also occupied over 180 other populated places, including the district center of the Poltava Region, Drabov, district center of the Chernigov Region, Novaya Basan, the district center of the Kiev Region, Berezan, and other largely populated places.

"In the Gomel direction our troops advanced from 10 to 25 kilometers and captured the towns of Pochep, Mglin, Starodub, and also occupied over 260 other populated places.

"In the Roslavl direction also our troops, having advanced from 3 to 4 kilometers, occupied over 80 populated places.

"In the Smolensk sector our troops continued their offensive and having advanced at some places from 3 to 4 kilometers occupied over 30 populated places.

"In the area northwest of Smolensk, our troops after fierce fighting, captured the town of Demidov and also occupied over 50 other populated places.

"On September 21, our troops in all directions destroyed or damaged 24 German tanks. In air combats and by anti-aircraft artillery 40 enemy planes were shot down."

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30 R.A.F. PLANES DOWNED

Raid on Hanover Costly to British—Nantes Hit by Blind Bombing

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 23.—A powerful formation of British planes raided Hanover and other cities in northwestern Germany last night. It is learned, up to the present, that German forces shot down 30 bombers of the attacking British formation.

The British Air Ministry announced this afternoon that in the above raid, British air forces lost 26 bombers and one fighter plane, according to London reports.

Paris reports say that anti-Axis air forces attacked the city of Nantes on the Bay of Biscay yesterday morning and blindly bombing residential quarters caused 170 casualties. The anti-Axis air raid made on the same city last week caused 800 casualties.

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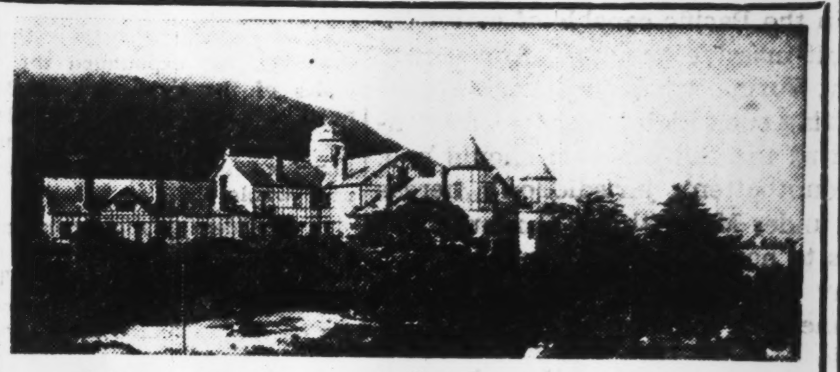
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TOKYO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1943

Rift in the Balkans

Since the commencement of their landing operations on the Italian mainland, the Anglo-Americans have been showing increasing concern over the Balkans for two reasons. In the first place, they are intent on attempting a landing there in preparation for the creation of a second front. In the second place, they are nervous lest the Soviets should make inroads into the Balkans.

The second front question is far from simple. Moscow demands that the United States and Britain should open immediate military operations on the European Continent so as to lighten the Soviets' burdens on the Eastern front. But the self-centered Anglo-Americans are not even thinking of launching such a venture. If they are considering the formation of a second front at all, it is of such a nature as would suit their own military purposes and, at the same time, preclude the incursion of the Soviets into Europe. This is crystal clear in the light of the anti-Soviet attitude so consistently maintained by London and Washington since the armed intervention of 1918.

Despite the recent Anglo-American joint communique to the effect that counter-offensives against East Asia formed the main topic at the Quebec Conference, it is easy to imagine that the deliberations at the parley centered on the European situation, particularly on the second front issue and the future Anglo-American policy toward Moscow. The United States and Britain are fully aware that a complicated clash of interests with the Soviet Union will be inevitable in case they should start operations against the Balkans from the Mediterranean where they have regained seapower, at least temporarily, as a sequel to the occupation of Sicily. How to adjust relations with Moscow in that eventuality was, no doubt, one of the important questions taken up at the conference. The United States and Britain mean to utilize the Soviet Union to the top of their bent and realize their ambition with a minimum of sacrifice to themselves through the mutual exhaustion of Germany and the Soviet Union. With this ulterior motive in mind, the United States and Britain are careful to avoid provoking the Soviet Union and are making every pretense of meeting her demands to the best of their ability.

The latest instance of this Anglo-American obsequiousness to the Soviet Union is to be found in the granting of Soviet participation in the discussion of the Mediterranean affairs. The fact that the Badoglio regime proposed surrender not only to the Anglo-American camp but also to the Soviet Union is highly suggestive of the meticulous circumspection being exercised by London and Washington in their dealings with Moscow. Through Badoglio's action the Anglo-Americans made a sham admission of the part played by the Soviets in securing the capitulation. While detesting Moscow's intervention in the affairs of the Mediterranean, the United States and Britain are forced by circumstances of expediency to take up an attitude of concession and conciliation to the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union, on her part, means to avail herself of every chance to make her presence felt in the Mediterranean. Said a Moscow radiocast on the night of September 4: "The Soviet Union, being at war with Germany and Italy, will participate in the campaign in northern Italy. She cannot be indifferent to the questions affecting the Mediterranean." The dispatch of Soviet representatives to the "Committee of National Liberation" of "Free" France, the opening of Soviet-Egyptian diplomatic intercourse, and the allowing of the Soviets' participation in the Mediterranean Committee made up of representatives of the anti-Axis countries—these all tell of Anglo-American concessions to the Soviet Union.

It is a foregone conclusion, however, that the Anglo-Americans are determined not to allow the Soviet Union a sphere of influence such as she wants in the Balkans. But the joke of it all is that, having given consent to the Soviets' participation in the Mediterranean Committee, the Anglo-Americans must perforce allow the Soviet Union a voice in Balkan affairs. The Anglo-Americans are finding themselves in a serious dilemma.

Driven into this predicament, the United States and Britain as usual have taken to intrigue. The various Anglo-American machinations being unleashed in the Balkans are directed as much against the Soviet Union as against Germany. The Anglo-American assistance to anti-German terroristic acts in Jugoslavia, the Anglo-American plot to incite civil disturbances in Greece, the strenuous Anglo-American diplomatic offensive against Bulgaria—all regions over which the Soviets are showing unusual concern—are all part of a deep-laid Anglo-American plot to establish a foothold in the Balkans and to forestall the Soviet Union.

All this goes to prove the fundamental and insoluble divergence of interests between the Anglo-Americans and the Soviets. What the outcome of the present Anglo-American-Soviet line-up will be, founded as it is on such incongruities and utter lack of good faith and team-work, is more than clear. It only remains to be said that whatever offensives, military or political, the Anglo-Americans may attempt against the Balkans will be blasted by the Germans who have already perfected an iron defense in that region.

'Manful' MacArthur

General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in the Southwest Pacific, does not relish the appointment of Lord Louis Mountbatten as Chief of the anti-Axis Southeast Asia Command. Can it be that the spotlight-hugging American general with political ambitions is jealous of the dashing young English aristocrat?

Of course, MacArthur says he is not jealous. Confronted by newspaper men with reports from America and Britain that Mountbatten's appointment would progressively reduce MacArthur's part in the war and reduce his command to a secondary subsidiary role, MacArthur bravely struck up his West Point service-above-self pose and replied: "I have no personal military ambition whatsoever and I am perfectly content in such roles as may be prescribed for me. However subordinate my role may be, I hope to play it manfully."

But, it is significant that he added his conception of the strategy which should be followed by the anti-Axis forces in the Pacific theater of operations, and it is significant that it is diametrically opposed to the plan which Mountbatten represents. Said MacArthur in effect: "Neither Burma, the Aleutians or Hawaii, nor any other group of Pacific Islands can hope to pave the way to an offensive sufficient in size and character to have any effect on Japan. Australia is the only springboard base in the Pacific capable of maintaining an assault massive enough." And it may be noted that Burma, where the Anglo-Americans are setting such high hopes for an offensive so soon as the rainy season should end, is under Mountbatten's jurisdiction whereas Australia is under MacArthur. Can anything be clearer as to how MacArthur feels?

Well may MacArthur be disgruntled, for the appointment of a young admiral to such a responsible post cannot be anything but a blow to the pride of the flamboyant general who considers himself a veteran. Particularly must it be upsetting to his political plans, for it has long been known that some influential Republican elements have been grooming him as a possible presidential candidate in the 1944 election. In fact it has even been reported by the Daily Express correspondent in America that Mountbatten's appointment was decided upon by President Roosevelt himself, with Churchill's obliging concurrence, for the express purpose of eliminating MacArthur from the public gaze prior to the 1944 election. Senator Albert Chandler gave credence to this view when he said: "I have encountered efforts to create the impression that MacArthur is not a seasoned general."

The confused excitement of MacArthur and his supporters reveals their dismay over the frustration of their really grandiose ambitions. For so excited are they that Senator Tom Connolly has been led to declare that there is no reason to believe that MacArthur would be superceded, while Senator Edwin G. Johnson has blurted out that he is glad that MacArthur is "speaking out" for he fully deserves the post which he holds. The joke of course is that there is no question of MacArthur being deprived of his post or of his being superceded, for he and Mountbatten hold separate and non-overlapping commands. It simply discloses that MacArthur held ambitions for an all-embracing command which in turn might lead to the presidency, which have now been blocked by popular Mountbatten's appointment.

Vainglorious generals with political ambitions, clever politicians manipulating a sea-going lord to thwart the political warriors, excited senators disclosing hidden issues by ranting on other issues which do not exist—such is the discord and chicanery which run rampant in the enemy camp.

Asia's Axis

(From The Shanghai Times)

The Japan-Manchoukuo-China Axis is growing stronger every day. So strong is the unity among these Axis nations of Asia that, with the recent addition of Thailand and Burma and the expected inclusion of a free and independent Philippines, this Axis now bids fair to become the invulnerable bulwark of justice and freedom not only for Asia but also for the whole world. The only flaw in Asia's Axis structure is the existence of a handful of pawns of Anglo-American imperialism at Chungking, whose regime, however, is destined to collapse at no distant date when the Chinese masses in general are fully awakened to their own folly of pandering to plutocracy unwittingly.

What is most important at this juncture is to leave nothing undone to enlighten the 400 million people of that country to such an extent as to make it absolutely impossible for Chungking to keep the Chinese in the interior ignorant of the recent trend of history any longer. At the same time, the whole Chinese nation should by all means be acquainted with the priceless material and cultural legacy to which it is rightfully entitled but from which it had long been debarred due to Anglo-American exploitation and domination in this part of the world. Equally imperative is it to make the Chinese sufficiently political and national-minded to enable them to fulfil their duties as members of one of the largest and most powerful nations forming the Axis of Asia.

In educating and unifying the Chinese masses as a newly-reborn independent nation propping up the Asiatic Axis in defiance of Anglo-American aggression, perhaps nothing is more inspiring or instructive than the public speeches delivered at frequent intervals by President Wang Ching-wei for the benefit of the general public. Most noteworthy of all these public utterances of the President's are the lectures he recently gave at the Public Functionaries Training Camp, for no other reason than that in the course of these lectures the President expounded the principles of the New Citizens' Movement and the Three Principles of the People in terms of emancipation for China as well as East Asia as a whole.

In President Wang's opinion, the Chinese masses have only to abide by the San Min Chu I, or Three Principles of the People, in carrying on the New Citizens' Movement so as to be able to shoulder heavy responsibilities in fulfilling their mission in "this great new age." This opinion of his is based on his firm conviction that under the present wartime situation it is necessary for China "to have a central motive power" to govern the country. This end can best be served by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen's doctrine of the Three Principles of the People, which will certainly go a long way in unifying the nation and improving the welfare of the people and thereby contribute materially to the realization of the late Dr. Sun's Pan-Asianism. In this manner China will undoubtedly play a role of paramount importance in emancipating Asia as one of the most powerful members of the Asiatic Axis.

Unpatriotism in U.S.

(From The Syonan Sinbun)

As more and more information leaks out concerning investigations into charges against one large American manufacturing corporation after another, of alleged diabolical violation of wartime regulations and selfish profiteering to the utter disregard of all other considerations, the clearer does it become that the United States war effort must inevitably collapse from within. The war was engineered by the greed of U.S. capitalists. Their greed will contribute to her ultimate defeat.

By their astute machinations American capitalists and oil magnates succeeded in forcing Britain to pursue a policy which made a second war with Germany within 25 years absolutely inevitable. Through their "puppet," who was secured a third term at White House with the votes these magnates bought, they fanned the fire of war in Europe and eventually plunged the Pacific into war also. Although avowedly neutral, the United States committed every act of war against Germany short of sending troops to the front, from the very start of the war in September, 1939. They declared war on Germany on December 11, 1941.

All this might have been avoided if Roosevelt has been an honest leader, seeking to preserve the American ideal of isolationism. Anxious to pose as the greatest President of all time, however, Roosevelt was stampeded by his own vanity and lust for glory. With such an example of selfishness set by the head of the Government, it naturally followed that departmental chiefs should also vie with one another for the right to over-rule each other while American generals in the field have refused to cooperate or act on the advice of their British colleagues.

This selfishness and vanity is also reflected in all other spheres of the war effort. American troops are lured to the colors with smart uniforms and princely fare behind the lines, while war workers on the home front, refusing to tighten their belts, are striking for wage increases so that they may maintain and satisfy their peacetime standards of living as far as possible, regardless of how it affects the war effort.

A few extracts from recent findings, by investigation bodies should suffice to illustrate that despite frequent appeals to the country to do nothing which will jeopardize the lives of their soldiers at the front, American producers are out to swindle the authorities if they can with inferior supplies in order to enrich themselves.

Recently the Senate Truman Committee on Aviation Progress charged the Curtiss Wright Corporation with attempting to force defective aviation parts and material on the Government, while the U.S. Government has started proceedings against the Antonelli Fireworks Company charging its executives with attempting to sell dud incendiary flares and other defective materials to the war department. The inevitable outcome of such universal selfishness can surely be none other than the ultimate collapse of American resistance.

War Objectives Attained

(From The Hongkong News)

The leaders of the so-called United Nations would do well to study the significant statement made by an Associated Press correspondent, in an article written as far back as May 22, that Japan has already accomplished her mission in East Asia—in other words, that she has already won her war and is now making her position unassailable either by land, sea or air. The statement bears out to a great extent the view which has been recently expressed by military observers that the British and Americans, having been convinced that Japan cannot be worn down by a war of attrition, are now making desperate attempts to stage hurriedly prepared counter-offensives in vain hope of being able to secure a quick decision before her strategic and defense position and strength in East Asia reaches invulnerability to any form of attack.

In the first place, the article pointed out that there is evidence of complete unity with which the peoples of the different countries in East Asia are cooperating in Japan's war aims; secondly, there is also evidence to show that Japan is at present engaged in the task of so dispersing her heavy industries in order to prevent their work being hampered by an enemy attack; and thirdly, Japan is making the best use of the vast resources which she now controls in the East Asiatic countries not only for strengthening her own defense, but, at the same time, for the purpose of steadily carrying out her program of reconstruction in the various regions over which she commands influence, thus bringing about the quick fulfilment of a sphere of common prosperity for the whole of East Asia. The picture thus presented to Britain and America and their deluded supporters is one of war aims already achieved, of an East Asia confident that nothing can now stop Japan's ultimate ideals and principles of "Asia for the Asiatics" being realized, and that any fresh strategy planned by the anti-Axis nations to undermine this position will be perfectly futile and without the remotest chance of success.

A PEACEFUL SOLUTION?

By Our Political Commentator

Mr. Cordell Hull must have been hard put to find something to satisfy the American public as to America's losses in the Pacific, and the slow pace and prohibitive cost in men and materials of her present island-hopping strategy, when in his broadcast of September 12 which has been amply commented elsewhere in these columns, he tried to explain away what he calls "the sucession of grim defeats," suffered by America in the first year of the war by saying that they were fighting "a desperate war against a better prepared foe."

This is a far cry from prewar American opinions on relative preparedness, when the ideas prevalent in America were those loudly enunciated by Navy Secretary Knox and Senator Pepper to the effect that if Japan dared to take up the challenge that America's preparations were so complete that the Japanese Navy could be sunk, and all major Japanese cities destroyed, within a few weeks, or even days, of the outbreak of hostilities.

Mr. Hull, himself, moreover makes a revealing admission later on in his speech on this very subject of relative preparedness by saying: "Our protracted effort to achieve a fair and peaceful solution of difficulties in the Far East afforded our military authorities many months of precious time for strengthening defenses in the Atlantic and Pacific in case Japan should reject a peaceful settlement as she eventually did."

Now, it is well known that a rasping noose had been placed about Japan's economic life when at Mr. Roosevelt's instigation, in the quite early days of the China Affair, America instituted moral embargoes and boycotts in an attempt to enforce her will upon Japan and make China an American preserve.

Throughout the period of the "protracted diplomatic" negotiations, during which Japan offered the maximum concessions to America compatible with her continued existence as an independent nation, hoping against hope that a peaceful solution fair also to Japan might be reached, America responded by raising one-sided demands, and tightening the noose in a degree exactly parallel to the progress in her so-called "defense" preparations.

When finally these preparations were deemed complete, when America's superiority of armaments was considered overwhelming, the tightly forged ABCD encircling ring unbreakable, and Japan's supposed exhaustion, in China decisive, those notorious trade-severing, asset-freezing measures intended to complete Japan's economic strangulation were instituted.

If these measures of coercion, adopted as the final touch to the American plan to subjugate Japan and thereby lay the way open to American domination of China and thence of all Asia without having to fight, constitute a sample of what Mr. Hull refers to as America's "effort to achieve a fair and peaceful solution," then "fair" and "peaceful" are two additional words which must be considered as signifying in modern American jargon the exact opposite of their generally accepted meaning.

The fact, moreover, that the embargo on oil supplies was instituted within a day or so of a public announcement by Roosevelt that this step had not been taken months earlier (when presumably America's bellicose preparations were less complete) because such a step probably meant war, is further proof, if such were needed, that America's intentions and efforts were anything but what is commonly understood by peaceful.

Even then Japan's effort to procure some relaxation of America's stranglehold on her economic life by peaceful means continued for six further months, every concession made by Japan being met with increasingly stringent demands, until Mr. Hull, mistaking concession for yielding, presumably thinking America had had enough "precious time," presented his fatal note of November 26. This insolent note, backed as it was by all the guns of America's navy concentrated menacingly on the Pacific, was not dissimilar either in nature or demands to a "money-or-your-life" demand made by a highwayman, from behind the gleaming barrels of his levelled pistols, on a supposedly defenceless, innocent passer-by. The subsequent wailings of Roosevelt and Hull when their hold-up went awry may also be likened to an armed foot-pad howling that he had been attacked and yelling for help when laid neatly on his back by an intended victim who happened to be skilled in the noble art of judo.

This travesty of peaceful settlement, and abject submission to the "slavery-or-the-tomb" alternative in the hold up by America, is what Japan eventually rejected when in one lightning stroke she slashed the Gordian knot at Pearl Harbor, destroyed the levelled guns there, smashed the strongly fortified, carefully prepared ABCD ring, and meeting vicious force with timely counter-force, stood up to defend herself, her life, her freedom, and that of all the peoples of East Asia from further intimidation and domination by thugs in Britain and America.

Mr. Hull, who would find it a difficult task to indicate any single concession made by America in the interests of a fair and peaceful solution will also have to think up something better than the hollow statements in his insipid speech if he wishes to convince anyone that America, whose very geographical position is such that no country in Europe or Asia has ever constituted any menace to her, is fighting a war against a better prepared foe.

ANGLO-U.S. POLICIES ADOPTED AFTER 1918 CRITICIZED BY CARR

Undue Adherence to Maintenance of Status Quo by America, Britain Blamed as Cause for Present War

By SADAJI YABE

(Special to the Nippon Times and Contemporary Japan)

Sadaji Yabe is professor of political science at Tokyo Imperial University and the author of Saikin Nippon Gaikoshi (An Outline of Diplomatic History of Modern Japan).

Part I

There are several British thinkers and savants who are of the opinion that the present misfortune of their country is due to national self-complacency and failure to take an objective cognition of the new international conditions that started developing at a rapid pace in the past decade. Edward Hallett Carr, Professor of International Politics in the University College of Wales, in his book Conditions of Peace points out how British statesmen and commercial leaders, because of their policy of "muddling through," have caused Britain to be unnecessarily confronted with supercharged chaos and turmoil. Though the book was published in March, 1942, the major part of its contents was written before the outbreak of the German-Soviet war, and so it naturally makes no reference to the current war in Greater East Asia.

The importance of the work lies in the fact that it envisions the coming of an adjusted international order after the return of peace, and recognizes that Britain has lost its ideological supremacy in the conduct of world politics and economics.

Admission of End

The stabilization of new political and economic conceptions in different countries has dealt a severe blow to British ideals in regard to international intercourse and understanding. In a way, Professor Carr's work can be regarded as a faithful confession by a Britisher of the inevitable decline of his country. It records in a most sincere manner the deep-rooted causes of the European war, and suggests the principles to be followed in organizing a new world order after the termination of hostilities.

In the introduction of his book, the author admits that the victor and the contented Powers such as Britain, the United States and France during the period from the last World War to the commencement of the current European war had been seeking a retrogressive, calm and effortless prosperity. An idealistic tendency for the better, which was beginning to find its way immediately following the close of the last World War, faded out altogether under pressure of the cry for "security" and "normalcy" of civilized human existence.

The victorious Powers wielded this cry as a weapon to enforce their own pattern of international order, and Britain, France and the United States lulled by apparent prosperous conditions conveniently shelved the question of complying with the legitimate aspiration of unsatisfied nations. Instead of taking a forward view of the world situation, they, standing firm on the strength of their past and newly acquired prosperity, exhibited a lamentable retrospective bent of mind.* Consequently, an inter-Power antagonism began to take shape—an antagonism which has now come to the surface with deplorable vehemence.

Ideas of Fogies

The "back-looking view" of the satisfied Powers is particularly well illustrated in the attitude of their military chiefs toward their military policies and ideas. They have all along been inclined to a way of thinking that security could best be assured by "putting back the clock," or at any rate by seeing that "it does not move on any further." For example Britain believed that its nineteenth century position could be maintained in the current century, provided it could retain its naval paramountcy.

French strategy was still more retrograde. Utterly disregarding the destructive power of air force and mechanized corps, France solely adhered to the Maginot Line in an "attempt to immobilize warfare and freeze the status quo." The French strategists mistakenly held that immobile trench warfare would be the main form of land fighting in any future war.

In the economic field, Professor Carr continues, Britain, the United States and France experienced themselves that it was impossible to realize "security" and "maintain the status quo." The remedy they applied was nothing beyond "the completest expression of the backward-looking attitude."

On the other hand, the unsatisfied Powers made a series of economic inventions during the prewar period, such as planned economy, trade control, control currency and exchange control, all of which were put into effect by the Soviet Union Germany and Italy. The satisfied Powers, at first looked upon these economic policies with disdain and then with fear. Eventually they, too, acknowledged their merits and began to adapt them into their own systems.

While the satisfied Powers were simply longing for their past prosperity and were absorbed in implementing steps for their own security, forgetful of innovations and progress, all the initiatives in military, political and economic spheres were left to the unsatisfied Powers. The author mentions: "The first moral for the victors in the present war is then not to look backward. . . The second moral, equally important and perhaps more easily forgotten is the fatal consequence of undue preoccupation with security."

Father of All Things

After his introductory remarks, Professor Carr takes up what he calls "some fundamental issues," and starts off with a discussion on "war and revolution." He quotes the following sentence from Out of Revolution by E. Rosenstock-Huessy: "War is never the end, but always the beginning of a new social order."

On the basis of this theory, he concurs with the ancient aphorism that war is the father of all things. Yet it is fair, he says, to add that war is just so much the product as the cause of revolution, that is, war is produced by the conditions which have made revolution necessary.

Great wars are commonly part of a revolutionary process whose fundamental causes may be quite different from the immediate causes of hostilities; and this explains why the ultimate results of such wars rarely correspond to the declared or conscious aims of any of the belligerents. A discrepancy of this nature becomes especially marked when war aims are conceived in a negative sense, e.g., to eradicate German militarism or destroy Hitlerism. Negative war aims are futile and deceptive.

History shows that the one thing war never does is to maintain or restore the status quo ânte bellum. Restoration is often the greatest obstacle to reconstruction. With such an approach of mind, Professor Carr comes to the conclusion that during the last World War the victorious Allies "lost the peace" after the war, while the Soviet Union, Germany and Italy won it. In the present war, too, he thinks that any attempt to restore the ante bellum borders or the sovereignty of small countries or to adhere to the defense of "democracy" is absurd and futile. There is every need of formulating either a positive or a revolutionary policy. The nineteenth century conceptions of liberal "democracy," national self-determination and laissez-faire economics are no longer tenable. Instead of trying to restore them in their old forms, it will be worthwhile to rebuild them as new principles of a new order.

Principle Criticized

In regard to self-determination also, the author sees many errors in the principle itself from its enunciation in the nineteenth century to its makeshift application in the preparation of the Versailles Peace Treaty. In interpreting self-determination, an ambiguity often rises from a common confusion between the subjective right of self-determination and the objective fact of nationality.

Professor Carr avers that apart from the Wilsonian confusion between national self-determination and nationality, it is now clear to most observers that the peace-makers of 1919 attached too absolute a value to self-determination as a key to the solution of all political problems. Woodrow Wilson described it as "an imperative principle of action." Here the author submits that there can be no absolute right to do as one pleases in a "democracy," and continues: "A group of individuals living in the middle of Great Britain cannot claim, in virtue of the principle of self-determination, an inherent right to establish an independent self-governing unit."

The right of national self-determination, as applied in 1919, wholly neglected the conditions in eastern Europe or central Europe, where the Versailles peace structure did not conform with the racial and social realities, and in consequence, it came into more and more conflict with the realities of military and economic power Herein lies the fundamental error of the principle itself.

(To Be Concluded)

Fruits of Wisdom

Man is an imitative creature, and whoever is foremost leads the herd. —Schiller.

* * *

The first symptoms of love in a young man, is timidity; in a girl, it is boldness. The two sexes have a tendency to approach, and each assumes the qualities of the other.—Victor Hugo.

In a Long War Victory Favors the Spiritually Strong

Nippon Times Evening

Life and Death Are One, Till Complete Victory Is Won

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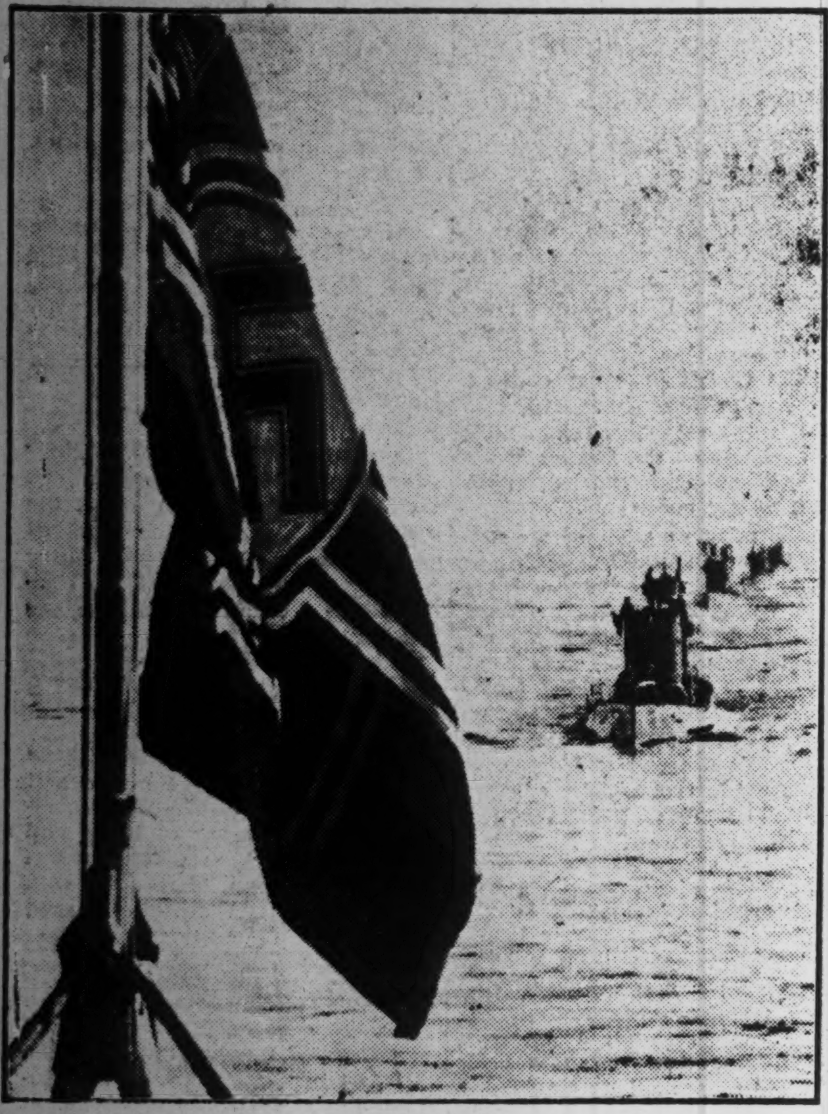
In News Spotlight



U-BOATS SINK 12 DESTROYERS, 9 TRANSPORTS IN N. ATLANTIC

Domei

BERLIN, September 24.—Breaking its silence of several weeks, German submarines have recommenced activities against enemy convoys in the North Atlantic. According to an announcement by German authorities, today, the U-boats have been waging fierce and stubborn attacks for several days against the enemy, sinking 12 destroyers that were giving protection to a convoy and damaging three other warships of the same type.

Due to the heavy fog at the time of the attack, further raids were hindered. As a result of this engagement the Reich undersea craft also sank nine transports totalling 46,000 tons and scored direct torpedo hits on three other ships. The enemy convoy, en route to America, had been more strongly protected than usual. **Seen above is a fleet of the powerful Reich underseacraft proceeding out into the open sea in search of enemy prey.**

Press Comments

Saturday, September 25

SANGYO KEIZAI—Mission of Students

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Famine in India

Mission of Students

SANGYO KEIKAI.—The national structure strengthening policy in the field of education may be briefly stated as consisting of the suspension of the military conscription postponement system for students of service age, provision of a system of postponed entrance into the barracks for students in science, engineering, agriculture and medicine courses and suspension of all law, literature, economics, sociology and commerce courses in universities except for students who are studying in order to teach these subjects. Also, the compulsory education system for the higher courses of the national school which was to have been instituted next year has been postponed.

The effects of all these measures on the educational world will naturally be far-reaching, but they are reasonable and proper if national mobilization is to be made thorough. We may even say that in view of the stringent nature of the current situation the measures have been delayed too long. For, no belligerent nation the world over has been adopting an educational system so closely approximating the peacetime system as we have.

Since the quintessence of education is to build up mental and physical faculties capable of meeting the needs of the nation, both students and teachers must have been feeling it against the grain that, when the rest of the nation is willingly entering into the many wartime tasks, the conscription postponement system should have existed solely for them .with the new policy in effect, however, they have entered a new phase in their efforts to serve the State.

According special consideration to the future of education, the Government authorities have undertaken to maintain and even expand normal school education and to take special measures for the prevention of lowered educational standards. Scholars, scientists and students must realize the national importance of their tasks and elevate these wholehearted efforts toward the maintenance and elevation of our cultural level. On the part of the authorities, they must go about the enforcement of the adjustments in schools and universities entailed by the new measures with special care because mergers and abclitions are apt to give rise to various probelms. The school and university authorities, on their part, should cooperate from the national point cf view. The schools, laboratories and the like which can be moved to the outlying districts should do so as quickly as possible in order to remedy the evils of execessive concentration of educational institutions in the big cities.

We hope that in view of the unexampled stringency of the current situation, both students and school authorities will face the new

(Continued on Page 2)

Tremendous War Power of Japanese Stressed by Knox to British People

Domei

LISBON, September 24.—Pointing out the tremendous military and naval strength of Japan, United States Navy Secretary Colonel Frank Knox, who is now visiting in London, today stressed the importance of the war in the Pacific, it is reported from London.

"The British people," declared Navy Secretary Knox, "must be well aware of the fact that the war in the Pacific is as important as that against Germany. Americans observe that Britain places prime importance on the war in Europe in preference to the hostilities in the Pacific and that when Germany is defeated, the United States will be forced to bear the whole brunt of the Pacific war. The British must strive so as to sweep away such a conception from the American minds.

"The war in the Pacific is essentially a large-scale naval war. Our opponent is a strong people. The Japanese are warriors determined to fight to death and know every corner of the Pacific Ocean.

"We are now about to establish a command of the sea and air throughout the world. As regards future, the Soviet Union will play an extremely important role. We hope that the Soviets will cooperate with us to the maximum extent."

MOUNTING TOLL OF DEATH NOTED IN INDIA FAMINE

Bengal Home Minister Tries to Defend Gov't --New Rationing Set

Domei

LISBON, September 24.—The death toll from famine in Bengal Province, India, continues to mount, according to reports received here from India, as of the 244 sick destitutes, admitted into Calcutta hospitals yesterday, 50 died. Unofficial reports from Dacca stated that there were 64 deaths from starvation and 11 from weakness in the city last week. Over 100 deaths among destitutes occurred in the town of Chandpur between September 1 and September 20. The situation in Calcutta is so bad that the city's corporation has been discussing the quicker disposal of corpses of destitutes at different burning ghats.

Meanwhile, it was officially announced today that 82,000 persons are being fed at 2,442 relief kitchens now working throughout Bengal. In Calcutta and suburbs, over 92,000 persons received free food during the week ending September 11.

It was reported that Calcutta, meanwhile, is getting ready to enforce a rationing system. A fresh enumeration of its population of over 2,000,000 will be made, this time on individual and not on family system. This enumeration will commence on September 27 and continue for several days more.

Nazimuddin Makes Excuses

Sir Khwaja Nazimuddin, Home Minister of Bengal, in an effort to defend the administration, said today that the opposition were exploiting the food situation to attack the ministry. He said that even deaths were used as a means of propaganda against the ministry. The home minister claimed that rice was reappearing on most markets as a result of the government's policy and was being sold at controlled prices.

In Calcutta, 10 young men carrying the Congress flag were arrested today while allegedly distributing leaflets. Earlier this week, 56 persons were arrested while attempting to hold a political meeting. 32 of them have been released and 24 are to be tried.

The Manchester Guardian's New Delhi correspondent reported on September 20 that the food problem dominates every other consideration in India. The correspondent quotes the nationalist paper, Hindustan Times, as finding little in the new Viceroy Wavell's speech to encourage hope that Wavell will approach the Indian problem from a standpoint different from Linlithgow's.

The "Dawn", paper of the Muslim leader Mohammed Ali Jinnah, recalling British Minister of Information Brendan Bracken's recent statement that the Indian question will remain in cold storage for the duration of the war, warns against allowing the "rot" infecting the bloated establishment and bureaucratic inefficiency

(Continued on Page 2)

New Body to Control U.S. Munitions Output

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 24.—President Roosevelt, today, announced the establishment of a Joint Army and Navy Production Investigation Commission, it is reported from Washington.

The Commission is composed of four committeemen, two each from the Army and Navy, who will exercise wholesale control over munitions production.

President Roosevelt's statement on the same issue follows, in gist:

"The new Commission will give advice regarding management of munitions production from the viewpoint of military developments and changes in strategic plans. The United States is now confronted by serious shortages in men and material and, therefore, must confine production to things immediately needed, curbing to the minimum extent, the waste which naturally accompanies a war. Constant attention is necessary to push military plans according to fast-changing operational objectives and to have munitions production changed in accordance with the lessons learnt on the battlefields and in the field of production."

Eisenhower Seen Taking Over Post As U.S. Staff Chief

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 24.—General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in North Africa, will be appointed Chief of United States Army General Staff succeeding General George C. Marshall, who is scheduled to leave for London on October 25, as global Commander-in-Chief of the entire anti-Axis forces, the New York Herald-Tribune reported today, according to information from New York.

GERMANS HOLD SOVIET DRIVES

Smolensk Attackers Thrown Back--Kuban Deployment Reported

Domei

LISBON, September 24.—The general situation is unchanged at Chernigov, southeast of Gomel, but heavy battles continued to be fought in the Smolensk and the Dnepropetrovsk sectors.

Soviet forces brought severe pressure to bear on the entire German front in the Smolensk area, especially on both flanks of the Reich lines, but failed to make a break-through. The Wehrmacht shouldered the brunt of the fighting as the Luftwaffe was unable to lend a hand due to the bad weather.

The Red Army journal, Red Star, claimed that Soviet forces had crossed the Dnieper River at Novomoskovsk, 12 miles north of Dnepropetrovsk. The Fuehrer's Headquarters, however, announced that Soviet forces attempted several times to cross the Middle Dnieper but were repulsed.

Reich military quarters said that the Wehrmacht had evacuated the Kuban bridgehead in accordance with German plans for elastic warfare. Moscow claimed that the Red Army had captured Valispol in the Kiev sector.

Soviet Loss Tremendous

Of late, the war situation on the Eastern Front has been showing rapid development. A 560-kilometer front along the eastern bank of the Dnieper River and Smolensk, the key base along the so-called Napoleon Highway, now form the major war theaters, according to a Stockholm dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi dated September 23.

In order to break through the line between Rosovatka and Novomoskovsk north of Dniepetrovsk, especially, Soviet forces have been intensifying their offensives in a narrow sector some 30 kilometers east of the Dnieper Bend.

With the object of isolating German forces in the Crimean Peninsula, the Soviets, while engaged in concentrating and adjusting reserve forces east of Melitopol, are intent on launching a large-scale offensive.

In addition, the Soviets are increasing their pressure on Cherkassy, Kiev and other bases. Their operation to secure a bridgehead along the Dnieper River appears to be making headway. At present, however, only several Soviet vanguard units have reached the eastern bank of the Dnieper River.

Meanwhile, the Soviet stratagem to annihilate the main body of the German forces has been completely frustrated by the ingenious, daring Reich operation, and the Soviet losses are increasing daily.

On the Smolensk front, Soviet forces are developing their opera-

(Continued on Page 2)

Chiang Plans Bus Route

Domei

CANTON, September 24.—Beginning October 1, the Chungking Communications Department will open a new motor bus service between Chungking and Langchow, on the Northwestern Highway, for developing Northwestern regions, according to a Chungking broadcast.

The bus trip from Chungking to Langchow will take 8 days, and the service will be operated once a week from the both ends. Already since spring, a motor bus line is being operated from Chungking to Paoki. Thus, with the opening of the Chungking-Langchow line, there will be two communications lines connecting Chungking with the Northwestern area, but their transportation capacity will be practically nothing.

TRAFFIC TIED UP AT LOS ANGELES AS WALK-OUT ON

Plane Plants Facing Problem as Transport Facilities Paralyzed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 24.—Two thousand five hundred workers of the Pacific Electric Railway in Los Angeles went on strike today at 2:00 a.m., as scheduled, and, as a result all train and bus lines around Los Angeles have been completely paralyzed.

Serious effects are being felt at large airplane manufacturing plants located in the outskirts of the city. In order to cope with the situation, frantic efforts are being made to convey workers to the factories by means of private cars and all other available means of transportation.

Army authorities regard the matter gravely, and are pushing all preparations in readiness in case governmental power is arbitrarily enforced. The cause of the strike lies in the controversy over wage raises. President Roosevelt in view of the gravity of the situation, attempted to mediate in the strike, but nothing came of it.

All Elevators Idle

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 24.—With elevator operators at Rockefeller Center, Broadway, New York, on a strike since yesterday, all lift equipment in the area is now standing idle, and several tens of thousands of workers in the towering skyscrapers have been completely robbed of means of commutation to the top floors.

RCA building and 14 other soaring structures of over 60 stories are located in this area. Offices on the top floors have been compelled to take forced holidays from the very first day of strike.

The cause of the strike is attributable to the refusal of the employers to recognize the formation of labor union recently launched by elevator operators. About 100 policemen are patrolling the area in case there should be outbreak of violence.

GERMAN BOMBER UNITS HAMMER SOUTH BRITAIN

45 Soviet Planes Downed In Attack on Sub Base

Domei

BERLIN, September 24.—German bomber units raided military establishments at various places in South and Southeast England on the night of September 23, according to German authorities. All the planes of the Luftwaffe returned safely to their base.

45 Soviet Planes Downed

Domei

BERLIN, September 24.—German bombers, protected by fighting planes, attacked a Soviet submarine base in the Arctic Ocean on September 23 and 24, shooting down 45 Soviet aircraft, consisting mainly of American-made bomber planes. The German side sustained no loss.

60 Raiders Smashed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 24.—Powerful R.A.F. units raided Hanover, Oldenburg and several other localities in Northwest Germany on the night of September 22. It has been ascertained that 30 of the enemy bombers were downed by the German defenders.

It was also announced that the British raided Aachen, Darmstadt and other areas on the following night, again losing 30 planes in the ensuing combats.

Archbishop Gives Views

Domei

MOSCOW, September 24.—The Archibishop of York, who is now inspecting conditions of religious revival in Soviet Russia, expressed his impressions as follows at Moscow today:

"Complete religious freedom exists in Soviet Russia. I was present at religious gatherings and they were in no manner different from what they were before. Soviet religious leaders declare that it is their intention to repair and restore the ruined churches and monastaries after the termination of the war."

THE EPOCHAL RESCUE of Benito Mussolini from the mountain fastnesses of Gran Sasso will remain as "top news" for many days to come. In the above photo, relayed by wire from Berlin, is shown the Fuehrer reunited with the Italian leader at a certain spot, soon after the Il Duce (in civilian clothes) was delivered from the clutches of the Badoglio forces.

ROOSEVELT HIT BY IRED PAPERS

Oppose Declaration Rendering Lend-Lease Into Profitless Move

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 24.—Adding to the furor caused by the appointment of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten as Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in southeastern Asia, the American press in the past few days has been bitterly criticizing President Roosevelt's "magnanimous declaration" that American lend-lease is neither lent nor leased but is written off as America's contribution to the war, according to Washington reports.

It is recalled that Roosevelt, in his quarterly report on the lend-lease to Congress, said that the United States did not want repayment on lend-lease debts from the borrowing nations in the Anglo-American camp.

Roosevelt's declaration, however, immediately met with united opposition from the dollar-minded Americans who, as they are already laboring under acute "tax pains" have suddenly realized that they are paying heavy taxes for a benevolent cause which promises no hope of quick returns.

Hence, the American press has lost no time in bellowing loud criticism against Roosevelt's "generosity."

Headquarters at New Dehli

Domei

LISBON, September 23.—Concerning the organization of the newly established Southeast Asia anti-Axis Headquarters there have been many hazy points, and the following explanations were made by Prime Minister Churchill in his speech today:

1. The Headquarters will be located at New Delhi for the present.

2. The Headquarters will be independent and separate from the forces in India under General Claude Auchinleck.

The area under control of the new Headquarters lies from Madagascar waters to East Asia, according to AP reports from New Delhi. Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten is still in London, but he is expected to arrive at his new post shortly. Today, he was the guest at a luncheon given by First Lord of the Admiralty Albert Alexander and it is reported that at the luncheon, Mountbatten admitted that his new post was not an easy one.

Edouard Herriot Dead

Domei

LISBON, September 24.—Edouard Herriot, well-known French statesman died in a sanatorium in South France at the age of 71, it was reported by the Finnish radio today, according to the Swedish paper, Svenska Dagbladet. Herriot, leader of the Radical Socialists and several times Premier of France, is also well remembered as the Mayor of Lyons as well as Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies. It is recalled that he was imprisoned by the Vichy Government as a war criminal.

U.S. TIGHTENING HOLD OVER IRAN

Would Oust British, Soviets; Yanks Given Dictatorial Powers

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 23.—The extension of American influence to Iran is preventing the invasion by Britain and the Soviet Union into that country, said Oswald Villard, former editor of the Nation, in his article published in the September issue of the American Mercury, according to reports from New York.

The gist of his article on the expansion of the United States influence in Iran follows:

"The United States is placing Iran under 'protective arrest.' Upon the outbreak of the present war, Great Britain and the Soviet Union sent powerful armies into Iran, and the small nation faced the crisis of being swallowed up by these two great Powers. As a last resort, the Government and military authorities of Iran asked for American protection. Complying with their requests, the United States Government immediately extended its hand of protection.

"How long does the United States intend to remain in Iran? Did the United States undertake the protection of Iran, with only the interests of that country in mind? Our oil resources in the United States will be exhausted in 13 and a half years, but in Iran, an enormous quantity still remains undeveloped. But the right of drilling for oil there is held by Britain, and that is the cause of the indignation of American oil men.

"Thus, even after the conclusion of the present war, United States troops in Iran cannot be withdrawn for it would leave that country entirely to Britain and the Soviet Union. The United States Government has far-reaching plans for Iran, according to which, it is expanding communications system there, establishing various permanent facilities and also interfering in internal administration. The American financial adviser to the Iranian Government has been given dictatorial powers in financial matters, and is taking part in Iranian administration, and attending the Cabinet meetings."

STIFF CONFLICT AGAIN MARKING SALERNO AREAS

Germans Hold Back Anti-Axis Attempts At Break-Through

Domei

LISBON, September 24.—Furious fighting, lasting far into the night, developed yesterday in the Italian war theater as strong British forces, following heavy artillery barrage, launched attacks against the mountain positions of Reich forces, situated north of the Gulf of Salerno, in order to make a break-through into the Naples depression.

No reports are yet available as to the results of the battle, according to DNB, but the British, in their first attack, suffered very heavy losses.

Lively operations also developed near Contursi where the fighting was mainly carried out by fresh American formations brought up from the Eboli area. The Americans attempted to storm the German lines but were thrown back to their former positions.

With the anti-Axis forces rushing air preparations in the occupied areas, a decisive battle loomed in South Italy.

20,000 Enemy Casualties

Domei

BERLIN, September 24.—Anti-Axis casualties in the Salerno battle reached 20,000, the majority of whom were Americans with about 10 per cent British. Prisoners taken numbered 551 including 121 officers, the German authorities announced today.

Trophies captured included 71 tanks and armored cars, 61 guns and 100 motor cars, it was also announced.

Cephalonia Isle Occupied

Domei

BERLIN, September 24.—German forces that landed on Cephalonia Island in the Ionian Sea on September 1, have completely taken over the island, after severe fighting with numerically superior Badoglio troops. In occupying the island, German bomber and dive-bomber planes cooperated with ground forces and constantly attacked the rebel positions, German military authorities announced today.

EDEN EMPHASIZES NEED TO TIGHTEN SOVIET TIES

Has Big Hopes in Coming Three-Power Conference

Referring to the coming Anglo-American-Soviet Foreign Ministers' parley, British Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden, at the House of Commons on Thursday, declared that he was determined to bring about positive understanding in preparation for the "greatest event" in the current war, according to London reports dispatched to the Asahi from Stockholm.

Eden also stated that he hoped that a parley of Soviet, American and British representatives would be opened soon.

In reference to relations between the Soviet Union and Britain, Eden declared that it is the most urgent necessity at the moment to establish closer Anglo-Soviet ties.

"I have pushed Britain's policy toward the Soviet Union and without any modification," Eden asserted, adding that he had made consistent efforts to bring about a closer accord with the Kremlin ever since the Anglo-Soviet Alliance Pact was signed.

Shakespeare Birthplace Assumes Rosy Hue As Ardent Baconites Play Free With Paint

Domei

LISBON, September 24.—William Shakespeare's birthplace, Stratford-on-Avon, awoke today to find that vandals has literally painted the town red. Indications show that whoever had wielded the brush with red paint had believed in the theory that Bacon is the real author of Shakespeare's plays, it is reported from London.

Letters two feet high had been painted across the front steps of the modern Shakespeare Memorial Theater, the statue of Lady Macbeth sported a red face while the feet of Hamlet's effigy were decorated in a similar manner.

The American memorial clock had three of its faces disfigured and the victory sign was painted all around its base.

Shop windows had been smashed and all the door handles of cinemas were coated with paint. Signs over shops had been altered to unpleasant names, and pavements in the main street were "Inscribed."

Moreover, the town hall flagstaff was flying ladies underwear.

All boats moored on the banks of the Avon had been released and had floated downstream.

It was also reported that the police are investigating the matter.

THAILAND GIVEN ADDED IMPETUS

Japan's New Wartime Structure Is Hailed; War Effort Bolstered

Japan's measures for strengthening the internal structure to ensure final victory which the Imperial Government recently announced and Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's radio speech on the night of September 22 entitled, "Addressing the Nation" have deeply impressed our allied nations in Greater East Asia. The Tokyo Office of the Asahi, in this connection, on Friday called up Chief Yokota of the paper's Bangkok Branch over the international telephone and heard from him about the repercussions caused in Thailand as a result of the new steps Japan will take as well as about the situation existing in that country.

Question: What impression do you find has been given to the Thai nation?

'War Just Begun'

Answer: Knox and Grew are saying for the sake of appeasement or as a threat that the war will last until 1949. But Prime Minister Tojo, at the outset of his radio speech, revealed the intentions of the enemy to try to overpower Japan in a brief period by making any sacrifice, and this, coupled with Japan's clarification of its measures for strengthening the internal structure to wage a decisive war, has given the Thai nation as well as the Japanese residents in Thailand an impression that "the war has only just begun" and that "Japan, by her new steps, has completed the establishment of a structure to wage a decisive war."

Q. With regard to such strengthening of the structure to wage a decisive war also, we believe that the ties of relationship existing between Japan and Thailand are growing ever closer.

A. Certainly, they are. On Thursday, Ambassador Teiji Tsubokami conferred with Prime Minister Marshal Phibun Songkhram. Although the nature of the conversation was not revealed, Ambassador Tsubokami is understood to have explained the basic outline of Japan's new measures to strengthen the internal structure to face a decisive war and also to have voiced Japan's convictions of gaining sure victory.

Q. How's the existing condition in Thailand with regard to Japan's strengthening of its internal structure?

Wathakan Surprised

A. Thai Foreign Minister Wichit Wathakan who returned to Bangkok at the end of last month from his visit to Japan said he saw in Tokyo and other cities in Japan many healthy young men. He said he was surprised to find in Japanese cities so many young men—in the cities of Japan which is waging war on so grandiose a scale. Such an impression no doubt is cherished by many Thais who have visited Japan, not to mention Foreign Minister Wathakan.

Q. How's the Girls' Military Academy which is peculiar to Thailand?

A. The Girls' Military Academy and a Girls' Academy for Non-Commissioned Officers were established at the end of last year. Through the creation of these institutions Thai girls, like Thai boys or young men, are afforded opportunities to hasten to the war front in case of exigencies. Students at the two academies are in all about 100. On August 20, on the occasion of a military review held in celebration of the conclusion of the new Japan-Thailand Treaty, those girl students, along with the men of the Thai National Army, staged a spectacular march-past.

Q. How about the Thai people's remodeling of their national life on a decisive war basi[illegible]gement of their savings [illegible] absorption of national [illegible]

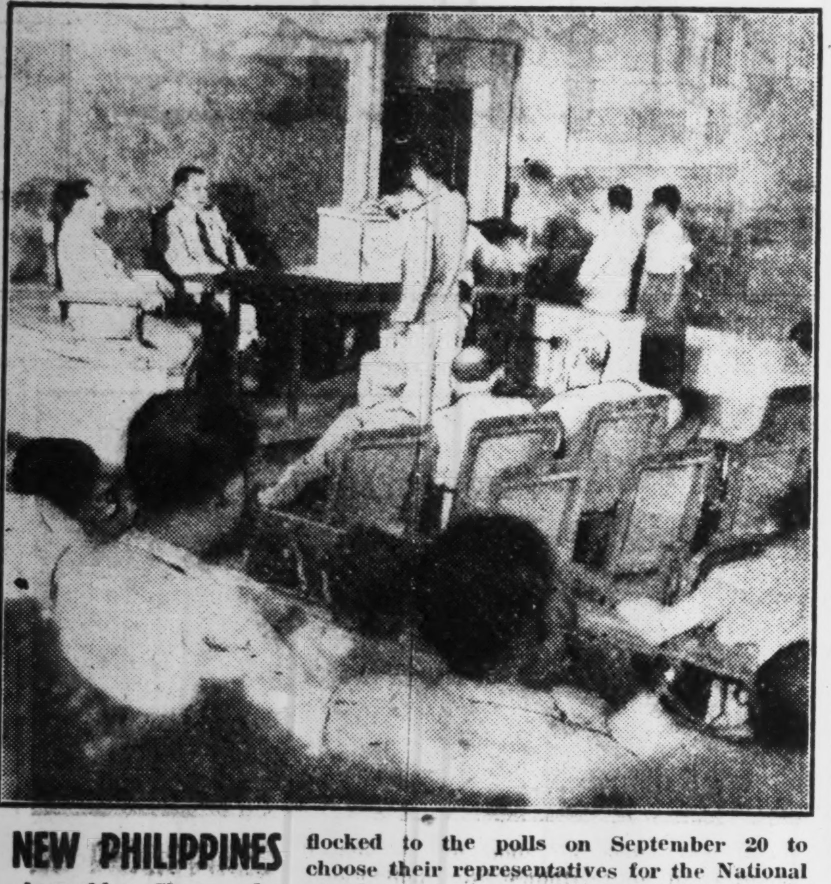
Record Savings Made

A. The Thai people had been in the past talked of as having no inclination for thrift and economy. But the Thai people's savings of late has indeed been a record one. Bank deposits as of February this year stood at ¥120,000,000, indicating an enormous increase of ¥60,000,000 over the figure a year ago. The people's absorption of national bonds also has been smooth and satisfactory.

The war bonds issued last June on the occasion of the anniversary of the Thai Revolution gained in popularity among the people. As the Emergency Time Credit Control Law, enforced recently, is expected to further smoothen the absorption of national bonds and the progress of the work involved in bolstering savings and deposits, inflation which was apprehended by a section of the public will be successfully checked along with the rational remodeling of the Thai nation's living under the war situation.

Q. How about the present condition of the internal defense structure in Thailand?

A. With the end of the rainy season it is thought possible that the blind bombing raids on Bangkok by the enemy will become very frequent. Premier Phibun Songkhram is very cautious against the enemy's nerve war and political scheming. It is confidently expected that the Thai people will be able to beat any acute trial to the last.



NEW PHILIPPINES flocked to the polls on September 20 to choose their representatives for the National Assembly. Shown above is the scene at the Municipal Building in Manila where thousands went to exercise their franchise rights.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

measures in the spirit of soldiers going to the front.

Famine in India

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The severe famine in Bengal defies description. In the four days between September 17 and 20, some 558 persons were carried into hospitals in Calcutta and 166 of them died from undernourishment. The Daily Worker says: "In large families women and children are dying like flies. In Calcutta hundreds of citizens are dying on the streets but no one takes any notice of their plight."

To add to their woe, various diseases are rampant and Bengal Province is now in the throes of starvation and infection. The bulk of the inhabitants are dying. In Calcutta alone, 1,000 persons died in a week. What does this mean? How can they be saved?

British papers are touching on the great Bengal famine more or less and are reporting on the horrors, but none of them offers any solution or even tries to ask what is the cause of all this suffering and misery. They are merely currying the favors of the public by describing the relief work being done by religious bodies and the Red Cross. Everybody knows that no amount of relief work can accomplish the gigantic task of saving a starving India. The famine happens to be, not due to any natural agencies, but to the war policy of Britain. This war policy happens to be prosecuted solely at the expense of India. All the British positions from the Mediterranean to the Indian Ocean depend on the foodstuffs sent out of India and on the sweat of Indian workers. If this is clearly realized the solution offers itself.

The Civil and Military Gazette of Lahore says: "According to a statement of the authorities, some 1,700 tons of foodstuffs were stolen daily on the Calcutta Railway for the last 30 days but no satisfactory explanation is forthcoming as to this phenomenon." The British Government itself is aware of the fact that the authorities cannot offer any satisfactory explanation.

This state of famine and internal conflict has been the common lot of all the British colonies for the last century. What the British mean by a counter-offensive in Greater East Asia is that they are to intensify their operations so that Greater East Asia may be reduced to such a hell on earth. Their supreme ambition is to "literally blast Japan out of existence"—the country which is standing in the way of that hell.

Japan is not fighting merely for its own sake but for the security and integrity of all Greater East Asia. Today or the future, who can conceive of a Greater East Asia without Japan? India, Chungking, Burma, the Philippines or any other Greater East Asiatic country can assert its East Asiatic existence simply because Japan has a place in the scheme of Greater East Asia. At a time when the aggressive intentions of the United States and Britain are growing more and more undisguised, we hope that the peoples of Greater East Asia will exercise cool judgment in regard to their positions in Greater East Asia and their relations with Japan.

U.S. Seeking Air Control

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 24.—The intention of the United States to monopolize all air routes on the American continent is revealed in a statement given out by the Civil Aviation Bureau of the United States Government today.

"To the Civil Aviation Bureau have been submitted 350 applications for opening air lines on the American Continent. The Bureau welcomes any plans for air transport in consideration of its importance to communications within the American continent and other future problems," the statement said.

N.Y.-Moscow Phone Link

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 24.—Telephone service between New York and Moscow is now being operated, the charge for a 3-minute call being $21, it was revealed by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in a list of telephone charges submitted today to the Federal Communications Committee, according to Washington reports.

Farming Contest for Java

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 25.—To encourage increase in agricultural production, Madoera Provincial authorities have decided to hold an agricultural contest, it was learned. About 150 villages are expected to take part in the contest which will begin in early October.

Mounting Toll Of Death Noted In India Famine

(Continued from Page 1)

to spread, adding, "ordinances and conflicting verdicts in law courts have made a mockery of cherished rights, while at the other end economic malaise and ghastly tales of mortality provide the appalling situation which red tape by itself cannot mend."

No Signs of Improvement

Domei

LISBON, September 23.—The food crisis in Bengal Province shows no signs of improvement despite the frantic efforts of the provincial government to alleviate the situation.

At the session of the Bengal Legislative Assembly on September 21, one of the members is said to have contended that there should be a general curtailment of foodstuffs supplied to the anti-Axis forces, thus hitting Britain in one of her vulnerable spots.

The Indian Government has decided to adopt a system of rationing one pound of food per person per day and enforce this arrangement in Calcutta and other cities from November 1. Such a rationing system may work in the cities, but there are no hopes of putting such measures into force in the rural districts. Even in the cities criticisms have arisen that one pound a day is not sufficient for an adult.

Of course, the enforcement of the ration system on the part of the Indian Government has not been resorted to for the purpose of succoring the sufferings of the Indian masses. Strong opinions prevail that the government's action was motivated by its own selfish purposes.

Daily Sketch Comments

The British paper, Daily Sketch, takes up in an editorial on September 22, the matter of food shortage in India, according to London dispatches, but it is to be noted that the miserable condition of the starving Indian masses comes in for no consideration whatever. The gist of the article follows:

"The present food crisis in India has assumed alarming characteristics. The food shortage will have grave bearings on military operations in southeastern Asia. Unless the military authorities control all the transportation facilities in India, it will be impossible to carry out any large-scaled operations in southeastern Asia. Moreover, the relief of starving Indians would mean that a large part of the transportation facilities would have to be directed for foodstuff shipments, and consequently military operations cannot be carried out as anticipated."

Then again the Daily Herald has the following to say:

"In the first two weeks of September, 3,000 Indians have starved to death in Bengal Province. Horrid and ghastly sights unfold themselves in Calcutta, and still thousands of Indians in search of food are thronging into the city. Reports that the number of deaths from starvation have decreased lately are false, and on top of this thousands of children are also dying, victims of cholera and typhoid."

Real Conditions Told

Domei

LISBON, September 24.—Reuter and other British news agencies have finally come to report on the real conditions of the food crisis in Bengal. Although making excuses for the policies of the Indian Government, the New Delhi correspondent of the Times sends in the following report, describing in part the wretched situation:

"The Central Food Department of the Indian Government is said to have shipped 28,000 tons of grain to Bengal in a period of 10 days in the early part of September. Therefore, during those 10 days, there should not have been shortage of food in Calcutta at least. Recent reports from Calcutta indicate that the food crisis has been somewhat alleviated and the inhabitants have regained their confidence.

"However, about 40 deaths from famine are still occurring daily in the Calcutta hospitals. Of course, all these deaths are not directly caused by starvation. Majority of the victims are landless laborers or migratory population from the rural districts and women and children deserted by husbands and fathers. Although the wretched situation is conspicuously visible on the surface in Calcutta, it is to be feared that the situation is much worse in the rural districts inasmuch as they are not readily perceivable.

"Efforts are being made by the Central Food Department to ship as much grain as possible to Bengal, but unless cereals appear more briskly in the Punjab markets, the time might come when there will not be enough to fill the cars. Punjab is an agricultural district, and falling in line with the practice of farmers in other districts, considerable haggling takes place over the price. Inhabitants of the Punjab are reluctant to sell, especially since rumors were set afloat that the Bengal authorities are making a neat profit in selling Punjab wheat to the consumers."

Memorial Rites for Attu Heroes Due Soon; Volunteers Push Work

Preparations for joint memorial services for the late Lieutenant-General Yasuyo Yamazaki and the 2,000 valiant heroes of Attu to be held at Nakajima Park, Sapporo, on September 27, will be completed.

The altar on which the tablets bearing the names of the Attu heroes will repose, is housed in a ceremonial building, 30 meters wide, 10 meters deep and seven meters high. As Hokkaido larch was used in the construction of the structure the fragrance of freshly hewn timber lends an added atmosphere of solemnity to the surroundings.

The two buildings in front of the altar covering a space of 3,600 tsubo, will allow ample seating space for the 5,000 members of the bereaved families who have gathered in Sapporo.

The work on the ceremonial grounds is being executed by voluntary labor of members of the Military Construction Cooperation Association. They work incessantly from seven o'clock in the morning to seven at night, Sundays and holidays included.

Instructions for those who will participate in the ceremony were issued yesterday by the sponsors of the undertaking, namely, the Northern Army, Sapporo City and Sapporo Railway.

P.I. Judge Celebrates His 49th Anniversary

Domei

MANILA, September 24.—Jose Yulo, Chief of Justice of the Philippine Supreme Court, today observed his 49th birthday.

The island's leading jurist was the recipient of felicitations from Jose P. Laurel, President of the Philippine Independence Preparatory Commission, Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Executive Commission as well as from his colleagues in highest tribunals and other leading Japanese and Filipino Government officials and friends.

On the occasion of his birthday, Mr. Yulo said, "I am especially overjoyed at my 49th birthday because it comes when my country is about to enter a glorious stage in our history, with the granting of independence by Japan.

"As one who has contributed his own modest share to drafting the Filipino Constitution, I feel great pride in witnessing its transformation into a living reality."

Lyttleton First Choice

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 24.—Captain Oliver Lyttleton, British Minister of Wartime Munitions Production, is being mentioned as successor to Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who recently died, according to London reports. However, it is pointed out that Prime Minister Churchill has not yet made a decision. It is understood that among the several names proposed, Lyttleton is considered as standing first.

Germans Hold Soviet Drives

(Continued from Page 1)

tion to retake Smolensk with a view to removing the direct menace against Moscow ad this sector has been turned into a theater of terrific fighting.

Reich Watches Calmly

Domei

BERLIN, September 23.—The German Government and people are watching developments of the war situation on the Eastern Front with composure. The German withdrawal operation, though seeming disadvantageous at a first glance, is being carried out under a fixed plan. As a German official communique declared, the withdrawal is being executed "systematically."

As the Germans are at a disadvantage in winter campaigns they have decided to reduce and adjust their positions on the Eastern Front so as to obtain the advantage in the coming winter operations.

It is not known whether the German forces will establish their last defensive line in the Dnieper River area or whether they will withdraw further.

According to the German High Command in a communique issued today, the Reich front at present extends from Smolensk to Poltava and a large-scale offensive and defensive operation is in progress along a line extending scores of kilometers east of the Dnieper River.

Clyde Strikers to Return

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 23.—The 4,000 striking workmen of the Clyde Shipbuilding Yards at Glasgow decided to return to work tomorrow on condition that the employers would open negotiations concerning their demand for wage increase, according to London reports.

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Elinor Glyn Succumbs

Domei

LISBON, September 23.—Elinor Glyn, founder of the modern sex novel, died today in London at the age of 78. She was especially famed as the author of the book, "Three Weeks," and originator of the technique that developed Clara Bow, the American "it" girl.

Royal Party in Geneva

Domei

ZURICH, September 24.—Queen Eleana, Crown Prince Umberto and Princess Maria Pia of Italy, accompanied by the Mayor of Rome and 45 others arrived at Geneva today.

Crown Princess Marie Jose with four children had already reached Geneva on September 9.

Rev. Chiba Will Conduct

A church service in English will be conducted by the Rev. Y. Chiba D.D., former chairman of the National Christ Churches of Japan, at the Yokohama Union Church on Sunday, September 26, at 11 a.m.

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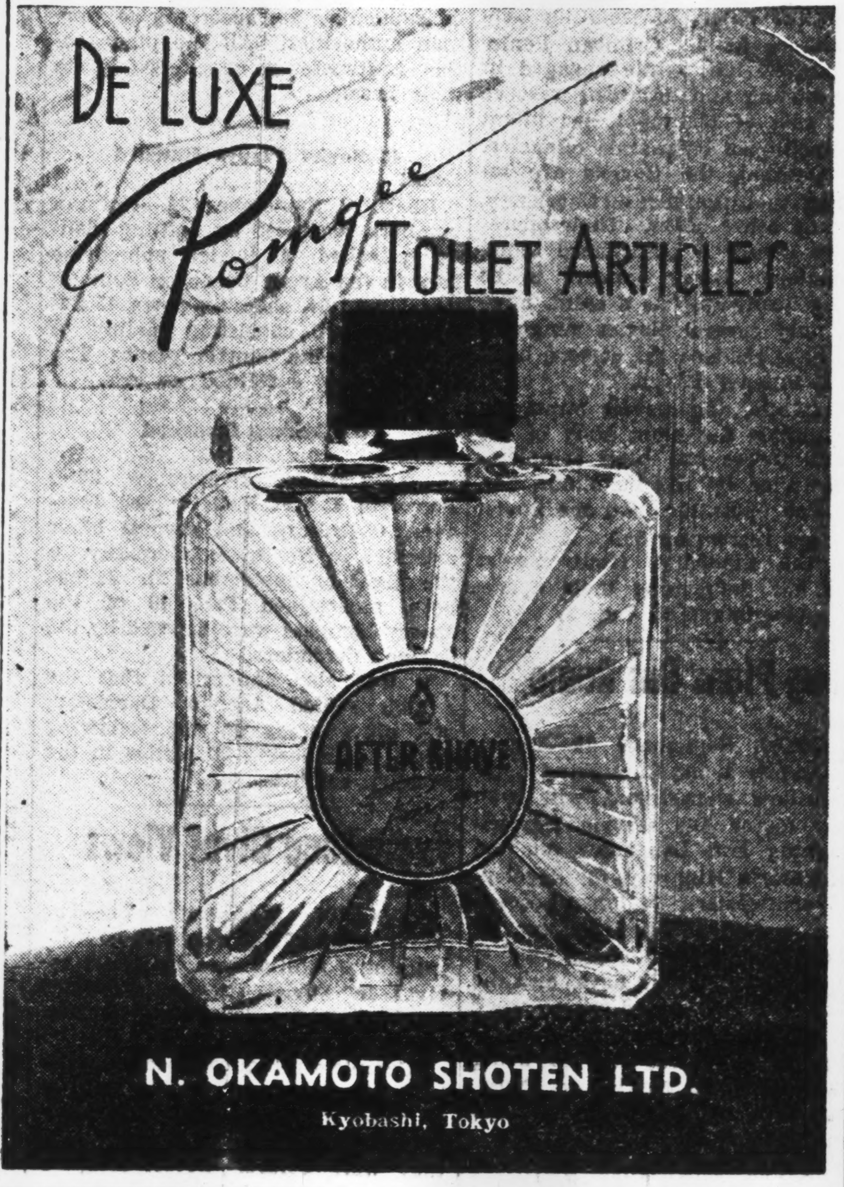

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